



# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

### Asia & Pacific

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#### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ASEAN Ministers Meet To Discuss Kampuchea	A 1
Sanctions May Not Be Discussed [Bangkok NATION REVIEW 6 Nov]	A 1
Mokhtar Opens Meeting	A 1
Proposal of Vietnam Peacekeeping Role Denied	A 2

#### JAPAN

Opponents of Reagan Visit Rally, Demonstrate	C 1
Security Forces on Alert	C 1
KYODO Previews Nakasone-Reagan Tokyo Talks	C 2
Financial Policies To Be Coordinated	C 3
Farm Trade Settlement Seen	C 4
Leaders To Denounce North Korea	C 4
Official Responds to U.S. Economic Criticism	C 5
Soviet Troops Confirmed on Akiyuri Island	C 5
Diet General Elections To Be Called for 18 Dec	C 5
Briefs: PRC Orders Textiles; 'Finger-Trace' Recognition System	C 6

#### NORTH KOREA

Foreign Minister Statement on Burmese Decision	D 1
Press, Citizens React to Burmese Decision	D 3
NODONG SINMUN Commentary [6 Nov]	D 3
MINJU CHOSON Comment [6 Nov]	D 5
Citizens' Reaction Noted	D 5
Further Reaction	D 6
Social Democrat's Comments	D 7
XINHUA Report Cited	D 9
RENMIN RIBAO Cited	D 9
TASS Report Noted	D 9
Other Socialist Reaction	D 10
U.S. Fighter Planes Accused of DMZ Infiltration	D 10
ASAHI SHIMBUN Cited on 25 Oct Firing on DMZ	D 11
Reagan's Address at Service for Marines Assailed [VRPR]	D 11
NODONG SINMUN Denounces U.S. Invasion of Grenada [6 Nov]	D 12
VRPR on Continued Opposition to Reagan Visit	D 13
RPR Committees' Preparations	D 13
Trip Decried as War Junket	D 14
Student Opposition Urged	D 16
South Korea's Firing on Its Own Plane Reported	D 17
Chon's Remarks on Politics, Harmony Denounced [NODONG SINMUN 4 Nov]	D 18
Kim Il-song Receives Guinea-Bissau Delegation	D 19

## SOUTH KOREA

Government Statement Welcomes Burmese Decision	E 1
Reagan Expected To Issue 'Strong Warning' to North	E 2
Reagan's Itinerary for Upcoming Visit Discussed	E 2
Reagan's Decision on Grenada Invasion Examined	E 3
[CHUNGANG ILBO 4 Nov]	
Military on Alert Against North's Provocations	E 5
Defense Ministry Notes Shots at Own Helicopter	E 5
Soldiers Surround N. Korean Embassy in Burma	E 5
[KOREA HERALD 5 Nov]	

## BURMA

Rangoon Confirms Departure of DPRK Ambassador, Staff	G 1
Kidnapped French Couple Allowed To Contact Embassy	G 1

## THAILAND

Burma's Cutting of Ties With N. Korea Hailed	J 1
[NATION REVIEW 7 Nov]	
Soviet Trade Fair Banned; USSR Plans 'Seminar'	J 2
[BANGKOK POST 7 Nov]	
Sitthi Hopes Kriangsak Will Not Visit Kampuchea	J 2
[NATION REVIEW 7 Nov]	
Athit Discusses Han Transfer, Amendment Issue	J 3
[NATION REVIEW 6 Nov]	
Briefs: Trade With Laos	J 3

## VIETNAM

Vietnam, USSR Sign Cooperation Agreement	K 1
Vietnam, USSR Issue Joint Statement on Soviet Visit	K 6
Pham Van Dong's 31 October Hanoi Meeting Address	K 12
Pham Van Dong Bids Farewell to Aliyev Delegation	K 14
Delegation Departs	K 15
Briefs: Forestry Production Up	K 15

## AUSTRALASIA

## AUSTRALIA

Vote on UN Grenada Resolution 'Changed'	M 1
Unions Condemn Invasion	M 1
Details of Manila's Ban on Reporters Sought	M 1
Philippines Lifts Ban Imposed on Journalist	M 1

## INDONESIA

FRG's Helmut Kohl Arrives 4 Nov, Meets Leaders	N 1
Joins Suharto at Banquet	N 1
Holds Press Conference	N 2
Meets With President	N 2
Ends Visit, Departs	N 2
Briefs: Dutch Food Aid	N 2

## MALAYSIA &amp; SINGAPORE

## MALAYSIA

Peacekeeping Role for Vietnam Suggested	O 1
VOPM Reports on Fighting With Thai Troops	O 1
Briefs: Trade With Japan, ROK	O 1

## PHILIPPINES

Government Protest Note Presented to U.S. Envoy	P 1
Opposition Leader Claims U.S. Backs Transition Plan	P 1
Marcos, KBL To Discuss Succession	P 2
Military Leaders Reaffirm Civilian Control	P 2
Civil Authority Vowed	P 3
Pledge Satisfies Virata	P 3
Marcos Comments on Meeting	P 4
Further Details Revealed	P 4
Central Bank Acts on Foreign Exchange Issue	P 5

ASEAN MINISTERS MEET, TO DISCUSS KAMPUCHEA

BK040924 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Excerpt] The latest development of the Kampuchean issue will become the topic of discussion at the ASEAN foreign ministerial meeting in Jakarta on 7 November. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja says today that ASEAN foreign ministers will discuss the issue, particularly after the United Nations debate on the ASEAN proposal on Kampuchea and an appeal for Kampuchean independence issued by the ASEAN foreign ministers on 20 September.

Answering press questions, Foreign Minister Mokhtar has said ASEAN will stick to its proposal that the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops should take place on a territorial basis and could begin with withdrawal from the westernmost territory of Kampuchea along the Thai-Kampuchean border. These withdrawals should begin as soon as possible in phases within a definite period to be worked out as part of a comprehensive political settlement.

## Sanctions May Not Be Discussed

BK060316 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 6 Nov 83 p 3

[Text] Jakarta -- A meeting of the foreign ministers of ASEAN here tomorrow will not necessarily discuss sanctions against Australia for failing to co-sponsor their recent United Nations resolution on Kampuchea, Indonesia, Malaysia's Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said yesterday.

He told reporters that the main topic for the meeting would be the Kampuchea question and Australia's position would also be on the agenda. But he added "What is going to be discussed is ASEAN-Australian relations, not necessarily sanctions." Two ASEAN members, Thailand and Malaysia, have been expected to press for some limited action against Australia, such as restricting Canberra's status as an ASEAN dialogue partner, but diplomats said harsher options that might have affected economic cooperation were unlikely to be called for. Mokhtar, currently chairman of the ASEAN standing committee, said earlier that while ASEAN was disappointed about Australia's position, it did not merit a diplomatic rift with Canberra.

Under the Labour Party government of Prime Minister Bob Hawke, Australia this year withdrew its cosponsorship of the annual ASEAN resolution on Kampuchea in the UN General Assembly, although it voted for the motion. Canberra refused co-sponsorship because it objected to ASEAN's implicit endorsement of the Khmer Rouge -- the Beijing-backed communists who form the backbone of the anti-Vietnamese coalition under Prince Norodom Sihanouk, but who stand accused of mass murder when they ruled in Phnom Penh.

Mokhtar said ASEAN was waiting for a response from Vietnam to its September 30 "appeal for independence," a joint ASEAN statement that called on Hanoi to implement its declared intention for partial troop withdrawals. But whereas the Vietnamese meant by this the phased withdrawal of certain numbers of troops, the ASEAN proposal calls for withdrawals to be made on a territorial basis starting with a strip of western Kampuchea along the Thai border. "The ball is in their court," Mokhtar said. "I must say that the Vietnamese are interested in the proposal. They have not indicated that they will accept it but they are not rejecting it."

## Mokhtar Opens Meeting

BK070719 Hong Kong AFP in English 0641 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Jakarta, Nov 7 (AFP) -- Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja today officially opened a meeting of foreign ministers from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), expected to center on discussions of a proposal for Vietnamese troops withdraws from Kampuchea.



Mr Mokhtar, along with his counterparts from Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore and the Philippines deputy foreign minister began meeting early today at the ASEAN Secretariat here after a call on President Suharto at the Presidential Palace.

The ASEAN proposal on Kampuchea first put forward last September 20, calls for the partial withdrawal "on a territorial basis" of Vietnamese troops from that country, starting at the Thai Kampuchean border. Current estimates put the number of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea at between 150,000-170,000. ASEAN members have repeatedly held that well publicised "troop withdrawals" carried out by Hanoi in the past were actually mere troop rotations.

Mr Mokhtar, who also presides over the ASEAN Standing Committee, said last week that the group could not accept quantitative troop withdrawals, saying they were "difficult to verify." He also said at that time that the foreign ministers meeting would discuss an alternative solution to a proposed United Nations peace-keeping force in Kampuchea to supervise any Vietnamese pullout. Vietnam has rejected the possibility of such a U.N. force.

It is also expected that the foreign ministers would try to elaborate the ASEAN proposal's troop pullout plan and attempt to determine which territorial areas should be evacuated first by Hanoi. Mr Mokhtar stressed a few days ago that while Vietnam had given no indication it would accept the territorial withdrawal plan, neither had it rejected the proposal.

Foreign Ministry sources here said the idea of placing a multinational force in Kampuchea could be taken up in today's meeting, but added that the idea, which was raised at the last foreign ministers meeting in New York, was still "floating." Indonesia is believed to be very cautious about the proposal.

The foreign ministers, due to leave for home later today, will sign an agreement on ASEAN industrial joint ventures after their meeting.

The five ASEAN foreign ministers were earlier scheduled to meet U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Jakarta, but Mr Reagan postponed his trip to Manila, Bangkok and Jakarta, citing pressure of congressional work in Washington. The cancellation followed the assassination of Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino.

#### PROPOSAL OF VIETNAM PEACEKEEPING ROLE DENIED

BK061539 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie has strongly denied that he proposed Vietnam should take part in an international peace force in Kampuchea as reported by a Western news agency from Kuala Lumpur. This was stated by Ghazali Shafie in response to questions from the press when he arrived at Halim Perdanakusuma Airport in Jakarta this evening to attend the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting to be held in Jakarta tomorrow.

Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie and his Singapore counterpart Suppiah Dhanabalan, arrived at the same time and were welcomed by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and their ambassadors in Jakarta.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja admitted that the question of participation by Vietnam in an international peace force in Kampuchea was still a possibility which would be discussed, along with the proposal, as contained in the joint statement of the ASEAN foreign ministers on 26 September, that the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops could begin from the most westerly parts of Kampuchea along the border with Thailand.

OPPONENTS OF REAGAN VISIT RALLY, DEMONSTRATE

OW060911 Tokyo KYODO In English 0905 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 6 KYODO -- Several thousand opponents of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's scheduled visit to Japan took to the streets in chilly rain after a protest rally Sunday afternoon. The protest action was sponsored by a national federation organized by 120 civic bodies, including the "Will We Allow Japan To Go in a Manner Like This" movement led by novelist Makoto Oda. Sponsors said 3,500 took part in the march, but police put the number at 2,500.

In the rally, held in an outdoor concert hall in Hibiya Park in central Tokyo, Hiromichi Umebayashi, leader of the "Sink Nakasone (prime minister) Kanagawa Campaign," described Reagan's Japanese visit as a pilgrimage to form a nuclear-armed alliance with Japan. Oda pointed out that Japan's siding with the U.S. in its world strategy would lead to lending a hand to oppressions in the Third World.

After the rally, participants paraded from the park to the U.S. Embassy, shouting "Don't come, Reagan, tomahawk." The U.S. President is scheduled to arrive here Wednesday for talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

About 90 people also held a rally at Hinode town, on the western outskirts of Tokyo, where President Reagan is scheduled to hold a fireside chat with Prime Minister Nakasone on Friday. They adopted a statement saying that President Reagan, who sent American troops to Grenada, should not come to Japan. Attending the gathering were local workers, school teachers and housewives. After the meeting, they called on four kindergartens saying that children and infants should not be called out to the streets to wave paper Japanese and American flags and greet the President.

Demonstrators in front of the U.S. Embassy clashed briefly with riot police when one of them scattered leaflets. Police said seven persons were arrested.

Security Forces on Alert

OW071031 Tokyo KYODO In English 1026 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 7 KYODO -- Japanese security forces were placed on full land-and-sea alert Monday, two days before U.S. President Ronald Reagan starts his four-day state visit to this country.

Alarmed by three recent attacks by extremists apparently trying to discourage Reagan's visit, Metropolitan Police authorities are resolved to maintain a close and elaborate guard so that "not even a finger" will touch the U.S. President. A total of 90,000 policemen will be mobilized to guard Reagan during the four days, or up to 23,000 a day -- second largest force following 104,000 guards deployed when former President Jimmy Carter visited Japan in 1979.

All people except passengers will be banned from entering Haneda Airport, which Reagan is to use for his arrival and departure, and 1,500 guards will be on alert around the airport. In addition, 27 Maritime Safety patrol boats will guard the sea approaches to prevent possible infiltration into the airport by boat. Around 1,000 guards will ring the state guest house, U.S. Embassy, and Hotel Okura where Reagan's entourage will stay.

Strict traffic controls will be imposed on roads along which Reagan and his party will drive to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's official residence and the Meiji Shrine. On such occasions, traffic on the opposite lanes of the official cavalcade will be banned, with policemen combing buildings within a radius of 500 meters for potential snipers.

The population of Hinode, a town in the western suburbs of Tokyo and a venue of a Nakasone-Reagan chat Friday, will temporarily swell to 22,000 from 15,000 as 7,000 policemen will be stationed to guard the American guest.

Metropolitan security officers, concerned over mounting movements to oppose Reagan's visit by the Chukakuha (Middle-Core) and other radical groups, are now raiding their strongholds to forestall their actions. The three protest actions that already broke out include an attack on the Yokota U.S. airbase in western Tokyo by a burning vehicle.

Meanwhile, the government Monday approved a special budget of over 300 million yen (1.2 million dollars) for these security operations.

#### KYODO PREVIEWS NAKASONE-REAGAN TOKYO TALKS

OW070125 Tokyo KYODO in English 0103 GMT 7 Nov 83

[By Masary Imai and Shiro Yoneyama]

[Excerpts] Tokyo Nov 7 KYODO -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan arrives Wednesday to reconfirm the Japan-U.S. alliance and to acknowledge that South Korea's defense efforts contribute to peace on the Korean peninsula.

During his four-day state visit, the Republican President is expected to hold three rounds of talks with Japanese conservative Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, including a private luncheon meeting at Nakasone's mountain villa in Hinode on the western outskirts of Tokyo.

Japanese officials said the scheduled Nakasone-Reagan talks would not include any specific items related to bilateral trade and defense issues. Nonetheless, the two leaders are likely to take up the Korea issue now that tension is rising on the peninsula following the Burmese Government's announcement last week severing diplomatic relations with North Korea. The Rangoon government said last month's terrorist bombing that killed 17 South Koreans, including four Cabinet ministers, was the work of North Korean agents and ordered the North Korean Embassy to close within 48 hours.

Although Japanese officials emphasized no specific issues would be discussed, American sources said Reagan would bring up trade, a key issue that has been a source of friction in otherwise close ties between Tokyo and Washington. U.S. Trade Representative William Brock, who was in Tokyo recently, said: "I can't imagine a presidential visit in which the conversation did not include trade."

Japan's defense spending is believed to be another matter in which the U.S. has close interest, but a Foreign Ministry official said he believed the Americans would not request the Nakasone government to make further efforts to reinforce the 240,000-man Self-Defense Forces. The Japanese Government earlier approved the Defense Agency's request for a 6.88 percent hike in its budget for next year over the current financial year, although expenditures of other government ministries and agencies were kept below a minus ceiling. Political sources said the U.S. is likely to ask Japan to play even a greater role in the maintenance of security in East Asia and the Pacific in the wake of a Soviet military buildup in this part of the world.

Nakasone, who observes his full first year in office this month, and Reagan, who is expected to seek reelection next year, have established close personal relations whereby they now call each other by their first names "Yasu" and "Ron". Despite their close ties, however, Nakasone has repeatedly said there are things which Japan can do and other which it cannot.

The 65-year-old Nakasone, who is currently in the midst of domestic political turmoil stemming from a guilty verdict given former Premier Kakuei Tanaka in his involvement in a Lockheed payoff scandal, apparently had in mind persistent U.S. demands for more farm exports to Japan. Nakasone's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's strength lies chiefly in rural areas and it needs to keep farmers on its side in a general election. The nation's No. 1 opposition Socialist Party recently urged Nakasone not to make any concessions to the U.S. on beef and oranges.

Other issues likely to come up in the Tokyo talks are the questions of U.S. requests for Japanese purchase of communications satellites, and increased imports of plywood and other products in order to rectify the bilateral trade imbalance, which is projected to balloon into more than 20 billion dollars in Japan's favor this year.

The U.S. may also raise the yen-dollar disparity. Brock acknowledged the latter is "largely of U.S. origin," but he called on Japanese financial authorities to allow foreigners more access to the Japanese domestic capital market. However, Bank of Japan Governor Haruo Maekawa questioned Washington's seriousness in its intention to remedy the yen-dollar misalignment. A case in point, he said, is a U.S. reluctance to intervene in the money market to prop up the yen's value against the dollar.

The Japanese Government has virtually resolved another major bilateral issue before Reagan's arrival. This is about Japanese military technology transfers to the United States. Nakasone's cabinet is expected to approve this week diplomatic notes on exchange of military technology so that the U.S. can get technological knowhow it wants from Japanese private firms.

Japanese officials also predicted Nakasone and Reagan will propose the start of a new round of multilateral trade negotiations to help achieve a sustained global economic growth, as they pledged at the Williamsburg summit.

#### Financial Policies To Be Coordinated

OW070337 Tokyo KYODO in English 0321 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 7 KYODO -- Japan and the United States will agree to coordinate their financial policies when Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and U.S. President Ronald Reagan meet in Tokyo this week, government sources said Monday.

Two rounds of talks between the two leaders are expected to include joint official intervention in foreign exchange markets to correct the yen's relatively low value against the dollar, the yen's wider international use and liberalization of Japan's monetary and capital markets, the sources said. They said the two governments are studying establishing a panel of experts to review yen-dollar exchange rates and other financial issues.

The Finance Ministry sees the need of Japan-U.S. coordination in financial policies because the U.S. has been pressing Japan to correct the yen's relative weakness against the dollar, the sources said. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz stressed the importance of the yen-dollar rates and opening of the Japanese capital market at a recent press briefing on Reagan's state visit to Japan this week.

The Finance Ministry, however, believes it is not necessary for Japan to work out new measures in financial areas because the government has already announced a new six-point economic package, including steps to encourage capital inflow into Japan such as floating government and government-guaranteed bonds abroad, the sources said.

Meanwhile, the government has also decided to seek some U.S. corrective action regarding the unitary tax imposed on foreign firms in California and 11 other states, the sources said. The unitary tax is a state business tax imposed on foreign subsidiaries, based on calculation covering both assets and sales of their parent firms. Even if a firm produces profits.



Japanese firms are strongly dissatisfied with this tax on the grounds it could comprise double taxation. A penalty unitary tax of 20 million dollars was recently imposed on a California subsidiary of Kyocera Corp., a Kyoto-based integrated circuit (IC) package maker.

#### Farm Trade Settlement Seen

OW051229 Tokyo KYODO in English 1214 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 5 KYODO -- Japan will seek to solve its long-standing dispute with the United States over farm produce trade early next February by expanding quotas for beef and oranges, official Japanese sources said Saturday. The sources said the issue, the largest pending between the two countries, will not be settled before President Ronald Reagan's visit to Japan November 9-12. They said Japan cannot respond to calls for full decontrol of farm trade, but will instead tell the United States it will continue serious efforts in order to gain U.S. understanding.

According to the sources, the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone hopes to resume bilateral working-level talks early in January to reach a solution early in February. Since a general election appears imminent in Japan, the government cannot now specify expanded quotas for beef and oranges. However, working-level talks will be resumed on the condition that Japan will agree to the quotas, the sources said. The sources said the concessions will be made taking into consideration the position of Reagan, who will be in the verge of the U.S. Presidential election campaigns in February.

Sources at the Japanese Foreign Ministry said Reagan and Nakasone will discuss bilateral problems during their first summit meeting Wednesday and the international situation in their second round of talks the following day. The sources said the economy and defense will be the main topics for discussion at the first round, with the two leaders expected to spend most of their time discussing economic issues, including the relationship between the yen and the U.S. dollar.

Japanese and U.S. Foreign Ministers Shintaro Abe and George Shultz will meet Wednesday to discuss how to redress Japan's huge trade surplus with the United States, the sources said. Abe and Shultz are also expected to discuss U.S. calls for Japan to purchase U.S. communications satellites, and complaints about Japan that the U.S. Government has filed with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

#### Leaders To Denounce North Korea

OW051215 Tokyo KYODO in English 1207 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 5 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and U.S. President Ronald Reagan will denounce North Korea at the coming Japan-U.S. summit for causing the October 9 blast in Rangoon, the Government said Saturday.

The government said Nakasone and Reagan will take up the high-tension situation on the Korean peninsula in their second round of talks next Thursday during Reagan's visit to Japan November 9-12. Japan intends to ask the United States to reinforce its military presence in the Far East and confirm U.S. intentions to censure North Korea for the "North Korean terrorism." Nakasone and Reagan will denounce North Korea in a press release to be released after their talks, the government said.

The government also plans to decide on sanctions against North Korea, such as restrictions on personnel and cultural exchanges between Japan and North Korea, by next Tuesday at the earliest.

The moves are intended as a deterrence against a "blowup of military tension" on the Korean peninsula by confirming U.S. and Japanese support for South Korea, according to the government.

Burma said Friday North Korea was responsible for the October 9 blast which killed 17 South Koreans, including four Cabinet ministers, and announced it was breaking off diplomatic relations with Pyongyang. In reaction to North Korea's denial of the Burmese charges, Japan decided to take sanctions against North Korea in step with the U.S. and South Korea, officials said. Japan plans to restrict entry visas for North Koreans, control contacts with North Korean diplomats in third countries and support a United Nations resolution denouncing North Korea, they said. At the same time, Japan intends to ask South Korea for self-restraint in the cause of peace and stability on the Korean peninsula, the officials added.

#### OFFICIAL RESPONDS TO U.S. ECONOMIC CRITICISM

OW041143 Tokyo KYODO in English 1024 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 4 KYODO -- A senior official of the Economic Planning Agency [EPA] Friday rejected U.S. criticism of Japan's new market-opening measures as largely based on misunderstanding. The official, who asked not to be named, was commenting on reports from Washington which quoted high U.S. officials as saying President Ronald Reagan will press Japan for deeds and not words to reduce America's growing trade deficit during his Tokyo visit next week.

I don't say there are no problems on our side... but their (American) criticism is largely based on misunderstanding, the EPA official said. He added, it's impossible to reduce our trade surplus overnight. Our efforts will take time.

#### SOVIET TROOPS CONFIRMED ON AKIYURI ISLAND

OW050915 Tokyo KYODO in English 0906 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Kishiro Hokkaido, Nov 5 KYODO -- The Soviet Union conducted military training on a Japanese-claimed island off Hokkaido twice last month, apparently in a stepped-up demonstration toward Japan amid intensifying international tension, defense officials here said Saturday.

About 20 Soviet soldiers and four horses were seen through binoculars from Nosappu Point in eastern Hokkaido while they were engaged in training on Akiyuri, an island in the Habomai group about 13 kilometers from the point, on October 14, it was reported to police and other local authorities here. Another report said about 35 Soviet soldiers armed with rifles were seen crawling on the same island on October 31.

According to the defense officials, the Soviet Union has started to deploy a division on Kunashiri and Etorofu, other Soviet-held northern islands claimed by Japan. The officials said they were not sure if the Soviet soldiers spotted on Akiyuri were stationed there only temporarily or on a permanent basis. In light of recent active military movements in the area amid the worldwide anti-Soviet campaign triggered by the Soviet shooting down of a South Korean commercial jetliner in the northern sea on September 1, the military training could be meant as a warning to Japan, they added.

#### DIET GENERAL ELECTIONS TO BE CALLED FOR 18 DEC

OW070545 Tokyo KYODO in English 0529 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 7 KYODO -- The government and the Liberal-Democratic Party have agreed to dissolve the House of Representative (lower house) on November 26 for December 18 general elections, sources at the ruling circle said Monday.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and LDP Secretary General Susumu Miyake have reached an accord on the schedule, the sources said. Nakasone's election plan is designed to break a nearly four-week deadlock at the Diet following the October 12 guilty verdict on former Premier Kakuei Tanaka.

Diet business has been stalled since mid-October over opposition demands to table an oust-Tanaka resolution at a house plenary session. Tanaka, 65, who was instrumental in pushing Nakasone to power last year, was sentenced to four years and fined 500 million yen (2.1 million dollars) for taking that amount of bribes from American aircraft maker Lockheed. After receiving the sentence, Tanaka, called a shogun (general) in the dark, declared that he would not retire from politics.

Nakasone and his ruling party mounted delaying tactics to resist opposition demands to vote on the anti-Tanaka bill recommending the former premier to give up his lower house seat voluntarily.

Miyake and other senior LDP officials have agreed that no important bills like tax cut ones can be passed during the current session of the Diet, due to expire November 16, if the present stalemate is left untouched, the sources said. The ruling party officials also agreed that there would be no other way but to open the timing for lower house dissolution and begin talks with the opposition camp. Miyake met Nakasone Saturday night to present this advice which the prime minister accepted, they said.

The Liberal-Democrats now plan to extend the Diet session for 10 days through November 26 to enact major bills and to hear a speech from Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang. Hu is scheduled to visit Japan November 23-30 and address the Diet during the stay.

The planned election for the 511-seat lower house will be the second state-level one for Nakasone since he took over power last November. The LDP scored a landslide win in the House of Councillors (upper house) election last June.

#### BRIEFS

PRC ORDERS TEXTILES -- Osaka Nov 2 KYODO -- Teijin Ltd. and seven other Japanese textile firms have won Chinese orders for 2,000 tons of polyester filament for shipment in the first half of 1984, industry sources said Wednesday. The volume is 200 tons more than in the latter half of this year, the sources said. They declined to give the contract price, saying only that the per-ton price has been set at a level 5 percent higher than in the latter half of this year and 25 percent higher than in the first half of 1981. The sources said the Japanese firms, which won the deals at the current trade fair at Guangzhou, may get additional Chinese orders for a "good" amount of high-grade thin polyester filament, now in short supply worldwide. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1034 GMT 2 Nov 83 OW]

'FINGER-TRACE' RECOGNITION SYSTEM -- Tokyo Oct 25 KYODO -- Casio Computer Co. Tuesday claimed to have developed the world's first finger-trace recognition system electronic calculator and wristwatch. A spokesman said a transparent touch sensor imbedded below the calculator's glass plate reacts to finger movement, and the built-in read-only-memory (rom) system recognizes and displays figures and alphabets intended in accordance with writing sequence and strokes stored. He said "Data Bank electronic calculator PF-8000," to be sold on November 7 for 12,800 yen (55 dollars), also can store phone numbers and addresses for up to 50 people. The wristwatch "Casio Janus Cal-read Sensor," to be put on the market from December for 18,000-25,000 yen, is equipped with both analog and digital functions, he added. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1007 GMT 25 Oct 83 OW]



FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON BURMESE DECISION

SK042307 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2247 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 5 (KCNA) -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on November 5 issued the following statement in connection with the unilateral step taken by the Burmese Government on November 4 in breaking off diplomatic relations with our republic and ordering our embassy in Rangoon to leave:

Statement of DPRK Foreign Ministry

On November 4 the Burmese Government announced that the bomb blast at the national mausoleum in Rangoon on October 9 was the work of "operatives" of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and took the unilateral step of severing diplomatic relations with our republic and ordering our embassy to leave Burma within 48 hours.

It is surprising indeed and very regrettable that the Burmese Government without any prior notice to us took such unilateral step on the basis of groundless material. Moreover, we consider it very suspicious that the Burmese Government hurriedly took the step of breaking off the state relations with our republic without making public any well-grounded "result of the investigation" into the explosion in Rangoon or taking due legal procedures of "suspects."

Only recently, on October 25, when a "special envoy" of the South Korean puppet clique interrogated a "suspect" in the Burmese army hospital in the presence of ambassadors of third countries in Burma at the invitation of the Burmese Government authorities, the "suspect" confessed that he came from Seoul of South Korea. How, only a few days later, were the "suspects" changed to "operatives" from our republic and did the Burmese Government take the extreme diplomatic step so suddenly on its basis?

The fragmental "result of investigation" made public by the Burmese Government authorities simply points out the "suspects confessed" that they were "saboteurs sent by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" and there was no legal, material evidence. It is evident to everyone that this is a sheer fabrication.

As is widely known, as soon as the bomb blast took place in Rangoon, the South Korean puppet clique laid the blame on us even before the clarification of the truth, kicked up the frantic anti-communist, anti-DPRK racket and repeatedly asked the U.S. and Japanese masters to put pressure to the Burmese authorities to announce that the explosion was the action of our republic. The announcement of the Burmese authorities supports such intrigues of the South Korean puppet clique.

When the bomb blasted in Rangoon, broad public opinion of the world threw many doubts as to the fact that our republic might be involved in the incident, saying that it might be a drama of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's own making, of South Korean dissidents' action, or action of dissident forces of Burma. In fact, there is enough ground to assert that the Rangoon incident was from the outset a burlesque played on the script of traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan arbitrarily postponed to the following day the date of visit to the national mausoleum he had agreed upon with the Burmese authorities; on the very day the explosion occurred he didn't appear on the spot; in the "Cabinet reshuffle" following the Rangoon bomb blast he left intact the "director of the security planning board" and the "chief guard secretary of Chongwadae" who should be to blame for the incident before anyone else, raving that they are "not responsible" for it. This vividly proved that the Chon Tu-hwan group knew in advance of the explosion at the national mausoleum.

It is fully substantiated by the fact that "Koreans" the Burmese authorities arrested on charges of "suspects" confessed themselves to be from Seoul of South Korea. It is not without reason that traitor Chon Tu-hwan faked up this burlesque.

Now the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy of the patriotic people and students is daily gaining momentum in South Korea and traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a filthy dual stooge of the United States and Japan, is being driven into a serious fix within and without.

To extricate himself out of the blind alley, it was necessary for traitor Chon Tu-hwan to produce a shocking drama. Therefore, as soon as the bomb blasted, traitor Chon Tu-hwan groundlessly launched into a frenzied anti-communist, anti-DPRK racket, issued "an emergency alert order" throughout South Korea, placed the whole of South Korea on a full combat posture and intensified the fascist crackdown upon the South Korean people as never before, pushing the situation to the extreme pitch of strain.

Despite all these clear facts, the Burmese Government authorities shifted the responsibility for the incident on to our republic in a far-fetched manner and took the extreme measure of severing the state relations. We cannot but regard this as entirely unjust and as an irresponsible act devoid of any fairness. We had already made it clear that we had nothing to do with the incident. We, by nature, have never resorted to individual terrorism and assassination and such thing is alien to us.

It is the U.S. imperialists who rule South Korea and act the real master there. The U.S. imperialists have a countless number of such stooges as Chon Tu-hwan. Therefore, as long as the U.S. imperialists stay in South Korea, nothing would change, even if such stooge as Chon Tu-hwan is removed.

The Burmese Government took the unjust step at a time when the traitor Chon Tu-hwan was deliberately inviting north-south confrontation and constantly intensifying military provocations in the frontline area, creating an atmosphere resembling that on the eve of war on the Korean peninsula, under the pretext of the Rangoon explosion. This is an act fanning the new war provocation moves of the South Korean puppets, a dangerous act seriously endangering peace in Asia and the world.

Taking advantage of the untenable act of the Burmese authorities, the South Korean puppets, in chorus with their U.S. and Japanese masters, are raising a more frantic row, heaping intolerable abuses on us. If the Chon Tu-hwan clique dare commit an adventurous war gamble, leading the situation in our country to the brink of war, according to their prearranged plan, in order to extricate themselves from the tangle, we will take a proper self-defensive measure. The full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom will rest with the South Korean puppets and the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries encouraging them.

After the Rangoon explosion, the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries zealously encouraged the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique; they have constantly instigated the South Korean puppets to the provocation of a new war, while talking about "self-restraint" and the like.

The South Korean tour of Reagan expected in a few days is closely linked with their criminal plot to light the fuse of a new war in Korea. We think it is not accidental that at this strained moment the Burmese Government hurriedly took a measure of shifting the responsibility for the bomb blast in Rangoon on to our republic without any ground. If the U.S. imperialists truly want peace and relaxation of tension in Korea, they must immediately give up the criminal act of inciting the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to confrontation with us and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along their aggression forces and all the lethal weapons.

The DPRK Government resolutely rejects the measure taken by the Burmese Government this time as an unjustifiable act ignoring international law and usage and infringing upon the dignity and authority of our republic. Even though blame for the explosion in Rangoon is laid at our door by an international conspiracy, right will be distinguished from wrong as time flows. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will in the future, too, invariably develop friendly relations with the Burmese people.

Pyongyang, November 5, 1983

PRESS, CITIZENS REACT TO BURMESE DECISION

NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK060257 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2249 GMT 5 Nov 83

[NODONG SINMUN 6 November commentary: "Unjust and Irresponsible Act"]

[Text] As was reported, the Burmese Government on 4 November took the unilateral step of severing diplomatic relations with our republic, shifting the responsibility for the explosion at the national cemetery in Rangoon onto us in a far-fetched manner. In taking such an extreme measure, the Burmese Government did not give us any prior notice and, furthermore, failed to present any legal or material evidence for this.

According to a Burmese radio announcement on the severance of diplomatic relations with our republic, the Burmese Government, declaring without any grounds that the so-called suspects are terrorists sent from our republic, decided not to recognize the diplomatic position of the DPRK. This can only be a very unjust and irresponsible act. The social circles of the world are now expressing great suspicion over Burmese Government authorities' sudden, extreme measure of severing relations with our republic without announcing the results of a fair investigation. Many people regard the Burmese Government's measure as an unexpected and surprising act and define it as a result of continuous pressure from the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

The world's social circles' expression of surprise to the hurried step taken by the Burmese Government authorities is not accidental. Only a few days ago, the suspect who is in a Burmese army hospital confessed that he came from Seoul, South Korea. Simultaneously, the Burmese foreign minister said that the suspects were under medical treatment and that they would be interrogated after doctors concluded they were physically ready for interrogation. Earlier, he also told diplomats of other countries in Rangoon that, although the suspects in the explosion had been arrested, the Burmese Government was still unable to confirm their identity.

Does it mean now that the suspects, who are said to be seriously wounded, have since completely recovered, that their interrogation has been completed, or that the Burmese Government authorities have grasped any other evidence proving that the suspects are operatives from our republic? It is hardly acceptable to anyone that the Burmese Government authorities have judged, without any grounds, that the suspects are terrorists sent by our republic, without considering their assertions.

Facts only show that the Burmese Government authorities, with the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, which, as soon as the explosion took place, kicked up a frantic anticommunist and antirepublic racket, preposterously declaring it was an act by our side.

The Burmese authorities' step against us this time cannot be thought of apart from the criminal and sinister intrigue by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppet clique. Since the explosion in Rangoon, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has perpetrated all possible conspiratorial schemes to tempt the Burmese authorities into the intrigue of laying the blame for the explosion on us. While sending a special investigation team to the spot and perpetrating the fabrication of evidence, the puppets sent the puppet's ambassador in Malaysia to Rangoon as a special envoy and transferred the rascals' investigation materials over to the Burmese side. Thus they have placed strong pressure on the Burmese authorities to take a strong measure against us, including the severance of diplomatic relations with us. This is by no means a secret.

When an interim investigation report by the Burmese Government was announced, the South Korean puppets noisily made a fuss, clamoring that the interim report was tantamount to the Burmese Government's virtual recognition of the explosion as a criminal act perpetrated by an operative from the North, that the only step that could be taken by the Burmese Government was to take a stern diplomatic measure, and that the Burmese Government should take strong punitive measures, including the severance of diplomatic relations with the North.

Along with this, the puppets begged their bosses, the United States and Japan, to exercise their influence on the Burmese authorities, so they joined the puppet's slanderous anticommunist racket.

By giving in to the pressure of the Chon Tu-hwan ring and the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and consequently by being entangled in their antirepublic intrigue, the Burmese authorities can be construed as their accomplice.

Taking advantage of the Burmese authorities' unjust step, the South Korean puppets are more frantically kicking up confrontation and war rackets, while slandering and insulting us. At the same time, the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries lost no time in making a fuss, babbling about measures against us, international measures to cope with the Burmese step, and so forth.

The antirepublic chorus of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets in the wake of the unilateral step of the Burmese Government vividly shows that this chorus is a deliberately organized slandering racket of theirs. It could not be a coincidence that, at a time when the Chon Tu-hwan ring is leading the situation to the brink of war under the pretext of the Rangoon explosion and when the U.S. imperialist warmonger Reagan is going to sneak into South Korea reeking of gunpowder, the Burmese Government took the step of shifting the blame for the Rangoon explosion to us without any grounds. Those who see things rationally have no doubts at all that the Burmese authorities' unjust step is a result of the joint intrigue of the South Korean puppets and the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

The Burmese authorities' step can only be construed not only as an act ignoring international law and usage and damaging the dignity and prestige of our republic, but also as a dangerous act fanning the antirepublic racket by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets and throwing fuel on the fire of their new war provocation maneuvers.

The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppet clique will gain nothing from their slanderous racket against our republic, and neither will the Burmese Government authorities joining in this.



The Burmese Government's unjust act runs counter to the aspiration and desire of the peoples of the countries of Korea and Burma and will only serve imperialists and their stooges, who try to drive a wedge in the relations among newly emerging countries and nonaligned countries in order to alienate them, and, thereby, to profit.

MINJU CHOSON Comment

SK061111 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0933 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 6 (KCNA) -- On November 4 the Burmese Government announced that the bomb blast in Rangoon was the work of "operatives" of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and took the unilateral step of severing diplomatic relations with our republic and ordering our embassy to leave Burma within 48 hours. Commenting on this, MINJU CHOSON today says this is an unreasonable act impairing the dignity and authority of our republic.

The commentary notes that this is an act fanning the new war provocation moves of the South Korean puppets, a dangerous act seriously endangering peace in Asia and the world. The author of the commentary, titled "Unjust Act Impairing the Dignity and Authority of the DPRK" says:

We resolutely reject the step of the Burmese Government as an unjustifiable act toward our republic. The DPRK Foreign Ministry made public a statement as regards this incident and clarified our principled stand.

As for the Rangoon incident widely known to the world, it was from beginning to end a drama staged on the script of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan. He arbitrarily postponed to the following day the date of visit to the national cemetery he had agreed upon with the Burmese authorities, and on the very day the explosion occurred he did not appear on the spot. This reveals that the Chon Tu-hwan clique had known in advance that an explosion would break out in the national cemetery.

This notwithstanding, the Burmese Government took the extreme diplomatic step, shifting the blame for the Rangoon incident on to us. The "result of investigation" made public by the Burmese Government authorities simply points out the "suspects" confessed that they were "saboteurs sent by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" though they confessed a few days before that they came from Seoul of South Korea, and gives no legal or material evidence. It is evident to everyone that this is a sheer fabrication.

The bomb blast in Rangoon has nothing to do with us. The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries have ceaselessly instigated the South Korean puppets to the provocation of new war against our republic, while talking about "self-restraint" and the like.

If the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique at the zealous instigation of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries perpetrates a reckless war gamble, it will be unable to escape a deserving punishment, and the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries, not to speak of the South Korean puppets, will be wholly held responsible for all the possible consequences arising therefrom.

Citizens' Reaction Noted

SK051106 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0511 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] At present, our people are tenaciously rejecting the Burmese Government's unjust, unilateral step of severing diplomatic relations with our republic, shifting responsibility for the bomb blast at the national mausoleum in Rangoon on to us.

Comrade Chon Sang-son of the Samsin Mine said: [Begin recording] I was surprised by the extreme step by the Burmese Government authorities of severing diplomatic relations with our republic, recklessly shifting responsibility for the Rangoon blast incident on to us groundlessly. We had already made it clear that we had nothing to do with the Rangoon blast incident and we cannot possibly be involved in this.

All facts show that the Rangoon blast incident was a slanderous self-produced drama by traitor Chon Tu-hwan designed to get out of trouble. There cannot be any other result if they handle the case in a just and impartial manner. Not so long ago, in the presence of ambassadors of third countries in Burma and the puppet investigation team, the Burmese authorities confessed that the suspects were South Koreans from Seoul. However, they then changed their description of the suspects, calling them our operatives, and took a unilateral step. This is indeed an unjust and irresponsible act devoid of any fairness.

This unjust step of the Burmese Government is a mockery of and challenge to justice and conscience.

As is widely known, as soon as the bomb blast took place in Rangoon, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique laid the blame on us even before clarification of the truth, kicked up an anticommunist and antirepublic racket, pushing the situation in our country to the extreme pitch of strain.

On the other hand, the rascals made the U.S. and Japanese masters press the Burmese Government visibly and invisibly to shift responsibility for the bomb blast in Rangoon on to us.

The announcement and step of the Burmese authorities are a reckless act yielding to such pressure and greatly endangering peace in Asia and the world, supporting the puppets' groundless intrigue and instigating the rascals' war frenzy. The Burmese Government damaged its own authority by taking an unjust step against us.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: History will not tolerate deceiving the people. Even if our republic is held responsible for the Rangoon blast incident today because of the international conspiracy and collusion, the truth of the incident cannot be concealed. Fact remains fact, and history will distinguish black from white.

We resolutely reject the extreme step taken by the Burmese Government based on fabrication, ignoring international laws and international practices. The lofty international authority and dignity of our republic cannot be damaged by any unjust misunderstanding, slander or defamation. We will maintain keen vigilance against the reckless war rackets perpetrated by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique at the instigation of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. If the rascals rashly provoke us, we will make them pay dearly for this. [end recording]

#### Further Reaction

SK060932 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1119 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Our people resolutely reject the unfair act of the Burmese authorities which, alleging that the Rangoon bombing was the work of saboteurs from the republic, took the unilateral step of breaking off diplomatic relations with us.

Choe Chang-hak, deputy manager of the No 1 Public Building Office of the Pyongyang Municipal Construction Bureau, said:

[Begin recording] As has been learned, the Burmese authorities took the unjust, unilateral measure of severing diplomatic relations with us, alleging that the Rangoon bomb blast, which the Chon Tu-hwan ring had fabricated, was the work of agents from the republic. Our people resolutely reject this act taken by the Burmese authorities while ignoring international law and practice, regarding it as an infringement upon the authority of our republic.

As has been reported, on 25 October when a special envoy of the South Korean puppet clique interrogated a suspect in the Burmese army hospital in the presence of ambassadors of third countries in Burma at the invitation of the Burmese authorities, the suspect confessed that he came from Seoul. How, only a few days later, were the suspects changed to operatives from our republic and, on this basis, did the Burmese authorities take the extreme diplomatic step so suddenly? Furthermore, the fragmented result of the investigation, made public by the Burmese authorities, simply points out the suspects confessed that they were saboteurs who our republic dispatched. No legal or physical evidence has been provided. It is obvious to everyone that this is a sheer fabrication aimed at converting white into black.

It has been learned that the Rangoon bombing was work of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's own making. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan arbitrarily postponed to the next day his visit to the national mausoleum in Rangoon, to which he had agreed with the Burmese authorities; on the very day of the bombing, he did not appear, and sent the puppet ambassador to the spot. With just these facts, it is easy to know that the bombing was a burlesque which the South Korean puppet clique fabricated. This notwithstanding, the Burmese authorities took the unjustifiable measure of shifting responsibility for the bomb blast onto us and of breaking off diplomatic relations with us. This is an unjust act of propping up the puppets' intrigues and of fanning their new war provocation moves.

Truth always remains truth. White can never be converted to black. Taking advantage of the Burmese authorities' unfair act, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, together with the U.S. and Japanese masters, is viciously kicking up more frantic anticommunist and anti-republic rackets.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should not run wild freely. The wretches should be clearly aware that, if they dare to play an adventurous war gamble while leading the situation to the brink of war, they will pay a deserving cost. [end recording]

#### Social Democrat's Comments

SK060750 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0011 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] All Korean people are resolutely rejecting the Burmese Government's step of severing diplomatic relations with our republic, shifting the responsibility for the Rangoon explosion without any grounds, declaring it as an unjust act damaging the dignity and prestige of our republic.

Kim Suk-chun, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, says: [Begin recording] On 4 November the Burmese Government authorities took the unilateral step of severing diplomatic relations with our republic, alleging that the Rangoon explosion was an act by saboteurs from the DPRK. This groundless step of the Burmese Government is an extremely irresponsible act.

As was already reported, when a so-called special envoy of the South Korean puppet clique interrogated a suspect named Kang Chol-min in the presence of the ambassadors of the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Indonesia at the invitation of the Burmese Government authorities, the suspect confessed that he came from Seoul, South Korea, that he had graduated from Songpuk primary school in Seoul, and that he had never been to North Korea.



A few days later, the Burmese Government authorities suddenly severed diplomatic relations with our republic without presenting any material or legal evidence. This is an unjust act not only ignoring international law and practice but also damaging the dignity and prestige of our republic.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The enemies are cunning and heinous and stop at nothing to realize their wild ambition. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a dirty rascal who does not hesitate to perpetrate anything in order to gratify his sinister ambition.

The fact that traitor Chon Tu-hwan delayed by 1 day his visit to the Rangoon national cemetery which had been agreed upon earlier with the Burmese authorities, the fact that he did not appear there on the day the explosion took place, his suspicious acts before and after the explosion, and his frantic anticommunist and antirepublic racket in the wake of this incident vividly show that the true culprit of the Rangoon explosion is precisely traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who has been driven into an extreme crisis, being isolated and rejected at home and abroad, needed to create a shocking incident by which to escape such a crisis. Thus, as soon as the Rangoon explosion took place, traitor Chon Tu-hwan placed South Korea on complete combat-readiness status and frantically kicked up anticommunist and antirepublic rackets in a vicious manner on the one hand, and on the other hand continuously begged his U.S. and Japanese bosses to put pressure on the Burmese authorities to place the blame for the explosion on our republic.

Since the Rangoon explosion, the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries have actively encouraged the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique and constantly inspired it to new war provocations.

Because of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's vicious anticommunist and northward invasion war rackets perpetrated under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries in the wake of the Rangoon explosion, the situation of our country has reached an extremely dangerous stage in which war may break out at any time.

Simultaneously, the Burmese authorities took the extreme step of breaking off diplomatic relations, shifting the blame for the explosion to our republic. This is indeed a dangerous act inspiring the criminal act of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who is frantically running wild to ignite a new war under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet ring is staging a more frantic racket against us, together with its U.S. and Japanese bosses, using the Burmese authorities' unjust step as a good opportunity.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's vicious anticommunist and northward invasion rackets under the instigation of its U.S. and Japanese bosses vividly show that the rascals are trying to kick up a war of aggression against the northern half of the republic.

If the Chon Tu-hwan ring recklessly plays with fire, leading the situation to the brink of war, our people will take appropriate self-defense measures and the rascals will not be able to escape self-destruction.

I, along with the members of the Korean Social Democratic Party, sternly reject the Burmese Government's step of shifting the blame for the Rangoon explosion to our republic without presenting any grounds. Even though today they have shifted responsibility for the Rangoon explosion to us through an international intrigue, black and white will be more clearly distinguished as time passes. [end recording]

## XINHUA Report Cited

SK061139 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0922 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing November 5 (KCNA) -- The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY of China on November 5 reported the November 5 statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It said:

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a statement dated November 5 said that the Burmese Government's unilateral severance of diplomatic relations with the DPRK owing to the explosion in Rangoon is inappropriate. The DPRK hereby expressed its surprise and regret, it said.

It declared that the DPRK has nothing to do with the Rangoon incident. It expressed the conviction that "truth will out as time flows."

The statement ended by saying that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will in the future, too, invariably develop friendly relations with the Burmese people.

## RENMIN RIBAO Cited

SK070450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing November 6 (KCNA) -- The Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY November 6 reported the gist of the November 5 statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The paper said:

The DPRK Foreign Ministry in its November 5 statement said that it is unjustifiable for the Burmese Government to proclaim the unilateral step of severing diplomatic relations with the DPRK in connection with the bomb blast in Rangoon and the DPRK expresses surprise and regret at this.

Noting that Korea, by nature, has never resorted to individual terrorism and assassination and such thing is alien to her, the statement said that right will be distinguished from wrong as time flows.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will, in the future, too, invariably develop friendly relations with the Burmese people, it declared.

## TASS Report Noted

SK061128 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0925 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 6 (KCNA) -- The Soviet news agency TASS November 5 reported the gist of the November 5 statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as follows:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on November 5, rejecting assertions as to alleged involvement, which is being ascribed to the DPRK, in the explosion in Rangoon on October 9 during the trip of Chon Tu-Hwan, the head of the Seoul "regime", to Burma.

Immediately after the incident, the statement points out, the South Korean authorities raised an unbridled anti-communist uproar against the DPRK, alerted their troops, and toughened repressions against the population. Those actions were taken with the backing of U.S. imperialism and Japanese reaction. The results of the Burmese authorities' investigation of the incident do not contain any material or legal evidence, the statement says. Appropriate legal procedures with regard to suspects have not been carried out.

The greater surprise and profound regret is aroused by the Burmese Government's decision, taken unilaterally without any preliminary warning, to break off diplomatic relations with the DPRK. The Government of the DPRK firmly rejects the unjust act which ignores international law and customs. The Government of the DPRK and the Korean people will continue invariably to develop friendly relations with the Burmese people, the DPRK Foreign Ministry's statement points out.

#### Other Socialist Reaction

SK041251 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 4 (KCNA) -- Bulgarian and Hungarian publications carried articles denouncing the South Korean puppet clique in connection with the bomb blast in Rangoon.

The Bulgarian paper POCLED October 24 in an article titled "Assassination Drama of His Own Making, Too Plain Conjecture" said:

No one is surprised at the proof that the Rangoon incident of October 9 was masterminded by Chon Tu-hwan. The South Korean dictator is raising a shrill outcry, alleging that the assassination was "a work of the North." He launched into a frantic anti-DPRK campaign, crying that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was attempting to ignite a war against South Korea by taking advantage of the incident.

The paper continued: Seoul plays the role of a U.S. forces' bridgehead for aggression in the Far East. Reagan claims that the presence of the U.S. forces in South Korea should continue and they should be constantly reinforced in the future. Chon Tu-hwan commits without hesitation any dangerous war gamble to win the confidence of the United States.

The Hungarian magazine MAGYAR in a commentary noted: The South Korean rulers are not only carrying an anti-communist campaign against the DPRK under the pretext of the Rangoon incident but further stepping up the preparations for a war of aggression.

In other words, they are trying to use this incident as a pretext for justifying a harsher military fascist rule in South Korea and intensified arms race.

What is noteworthy is the close military collusion between South Korea and the United States.

#### U.S. FIGHTER PLANES ACCUSED OF DMZ INFILTRATION

SK041620 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1557 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Kaesong November 4 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors, who are infiltrating the "SR-71" high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane these days in succession for aerial espionage against the northern half of our republic, committed a grave provocation of infiltrating two fighter planes into the sky above over portion of our side in the Demilitarized Zone from Military Demarcation Line marker No. 1030 to marker No. 1050 in the eastern sector of the front at around 11:09 November 4.

Such aerial espionage of the U.S. imperialist aggressors is a crude violation of the armistice agreement and a criminal act deliberately aggravating the situation in the DMZ.

In this connection our side to the Military Armistice Commission in a telephone notice lodged a strong protest with the enemy side and demanded it to take responsible measures against the recurrence of such infiltration.

ASAHI SHIMBUN CITED ON 25 OCT FIRING ON DMZ

SK291107 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang, October 29 (KCNA) -- The Japanese paper ASAHI SHIMBUN October 27 carried an article by its reporter exposing the new war provocation maneuvers of the South Korean puppet clique. The paper said:

On October 25 I inspected, together with the delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, the portion of the northern side of the Demilitarized Zone on the outskirts of Kaesong of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. At that time the sound of firing came from the south of the Military Demarcation Line and columns of smoke rose in the South Korean area near the MDL. Shelling took place some ten times in about one hour from 4 p.m. A soldier accompanying us said that "such provocative exercises became fierce in the South after the Rangoon bomb blast and their number is countless."

It is presumed that shells which dropped near were about 4 kilometres away.

They said an "SR-71" high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane intruded into the airspace of the North almost every day.

The South Korean side introduced more than 90 pieces of heavy weapons into the Joint Security Area of Panmunjom from October 11 to 15 and withdrew them, protested against the North.

REAGAN'S ADDRESS AT SERVICE FOR MARINES ASSAILED

SK060831 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Station Commentary: "Reagan's Absurd Remarks"]

[Text] Addressing a memorial service for the victims of the Lebanese bombing held at Cherry Point in North Carolina on 4 November, U.S. President Reagan babbled that he would visit South Korea to demonstrate U.S. determination to support allies defending freedom.

At a time when voices opposing and rejecting Reagan's visit to South Korea are echoing at home and abroad, he said that he would set foot in South Korea without fail. This is an absurd remark which cannot be tolerated at all.

As you know, Reagan is a more vicious war maniac than previous U.S. rulers. This is confirmed by his acts since he took power. It is Reagan who canceled the former U.S. ruler's deceptive plan for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and perpetuated their occupation of South Korea. It is also no one but warmonger Reagan who has aggravated the tense situation by igniting the flame of war, increasing the U.S. Armed Forces on the Korean peninsula and repeating war drills for northward invasion, and has placed obstacles to peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula. Reagan is a fanatic bellicose element and splittist who has hindered peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula and has constantly aggravated the tense situation; he is a truculent, outrageous fascist element who has infringed upon our masses' sovereignty.

Though Reagan's visit to South Korea may be beneficial to the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is being overheated in maneuvers for fascism, division, and war, it does more harm than good to our people. For this reason, our masses are desperately opposing Reagan's visit to South Korea and the world's impartial public opinion is denouncing it as a war junket.



As has been reported, on 2 November the patriotic students of Korea University waged a strong anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle opposing Reagan's visit to South Korea, drawing the attention of Seoul citizens, about 1,000 students who turned out in the demonstration waged a powerful anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle, shouting slogans: "We oppose Reagan's visit," "We oppose the aggressive policy of the Reagan administration," "Overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan fascist regime!" and "Down with the fascist dictator Chon Tu-hwan!" This was a patriotic struggle reflecting the intentions and aspirations of our masses who desperately oppose war maniac Reagan's visit to South Korea.

Voices opposing and rejecting Reagan's visit are also loudly echoing among overseas compatriots, including those in Japan, and the world's peace-loving people.

Nonetheless, Reagan clamored again that he would come to South Korea, raving about demonstrating his support for friendly nations. This is an open challenge to and an intolerable insult to our people and the world's peace-loving people. Reagan is trying to come to this land in defiance of the unanimous opposition and rejection of the masses at home and abroad. His visit is aimed at checking and confirming on-the-spot the status of war preparations and at accelerating the preparations for a war through northward invasion, thereby reigniting war of aggression in this land. His visit is also aimed at instigating the stooges to bestially suppress the daily mounting anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle and at giving a shot in the arm to the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is suffering from an inextricable crisis at home and abroad, thus maintaining the U.S. colonial rule over South Korea.

Reagan should give up such an anachronistic delusion and stop his criminal visit to South Korea at once. Our people will not watch idly Reagan's visit to South Korea and will fight against it to the end. Along with this, they will more fiercely wage a valiant struggle against the treacherous and nation-selling act of the Chon Tu-hwan ring which is trying to greet as a most honored state guest Reagan, who will drive a fire cloud of war before him.

#### NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES U.S. INVASION OF GRENADA

SK070530 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0940 GMT 6 Nov 83

[NODONG SINMUN 6 November commentary: "Violent Challenge to World's Conscience"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialist leader, Reagan, again revealed his brigandish nature in connection with the Grenada incident. According to the foreign press, Reagan, in his 3 November press conference, defied domestic and foreign opinion condemning the U.S. imperialists' invasion of Grenada, defended himself on the grounds that it was not an aggression but a rescue mission to protect U.S. citizens, and raved that the United States would take exactly the same action if a situation is created like that which took place in Grenada. This shows how overbearing and shameless an aggressor and blatant robber the Reagan ring is.

As consistently condemned by the fair opinion of the world, it is an outright infringement upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of an independent country, and a violent trampling upon the principles of the United Nations Charter and international law.

In an attempt to legalize the invasion of Grenada, the U.S. imperialists displayed the sophistry of protection of citizens right from the outset of the armed interference, but it convinced no one, and its deceitfulness and falsity has been clearly exposed.

The U.S. imperialists' armed interference against Grenada has evoked unprecedentedly strong worldwide protest and condemnation because of its violent and wicked nature. Even a number of U.S. allies and client countries dared not support the U.S. imperialists' armed aggression against Grenada, but opposed it. Except for some dirty cat's paws of the United States like Nakasone and Chon Tu-hwan, everyone condemns the U.S. imperialists as the ringleader of the Grenada aggression.

For all this, Reagan stood before the world without hesitation and not only repeated a lengthy sophistry to legalize the Grenada aggression, but publicly raved that an aggression like the armed interference against Grenada would be committed without hesitation in the future. Nothing could be more wicked than this.

Reagan is the most arrogant and shameless aggressor and wicked their unequaled in the world. However hard the U.S. imperialists struggle in an attempt to justify and rationalize their Grenada aggression, it will be of no avail. The world's conscience has already condemned and branded the U.S. imperialists, who are brutally massacring the people of Grenada following their despatch of armed interference forces to it, as intolerable aggressors and murders, and passed a stern judgment on them.

Reagan's outburst that exactly the same action would be taken if a situation similar to Grenada takes place is intolerable. It is an aggressive declaration that [the United States] would wage armed invasion without hesitation against Nicaragua, Cuba, and other small countries at any time as it did against Grenada, under the pretext of protecting U.S. citizens. It is not accidental that the U.S. CIA director recently stated that the United States should make it a rule of action to invade any developing country whose revolutionary upheaval threatens U.S. interests, suggesting that the United States should make armed interference against the progressive countries its national policy.

The U.S. imperialists, in fact, are staging military exercises near Cuba, mobilizing large aggressive forces, and are stepping up interference against Nicaragua. The U.S. imperialists, who are frenziedly engaged in aggression, do not have any regard for the law and order of the world or international law, and are acting just like a daylight robber challenging the world's conscience more openly than ever.

Reagan's outburst reveals that the U.S. imperialists are becoming more arrogant and their aggressive nature is becoming more violent. This calls upon the people of the world to heighten their vigilance against the U.S. imperialists and to intensify anti-U.S. struggle. We can defend peace and independence only when we step up the anti-U.S. struggle and tie the U.S. imperialists' hands and feet so they cannot wage reckless aggressions against other countries and ignite a war.

#### VRPR ON CONTINUED OPPOSITION TO REAGAN VISIT

##### RPR Committees' Preparations

SK070919 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Unattributed talk from the program "Weekly Feature"]

[Text] According to a report, the North Kyongsang Provincial Committee of the RPR discussed some time ago the issue of directing the activities against warmonger Reagan's South Korean junket.

The committee decided to encourage party organizations at all levels to actively carry out the anti-U.S. propaganda activities with the contents that Reagan's visit is a trip for aggression and war.

The guidelines worked out by the provincial committee pointed out that Reagan is the most vicious warmonger among all successive U.S. presidents and explained in detail the aggressive aims of Reagan's visit. The guidelines also noted that the Reagan administration attaches the greatest importance to the Far Eastern strategy in executing its global strategy and seeks to form a strong military bloc capable of carrying out a preemptive strike against the North in order to push ahead with this strategy and that the greatest aim of Reagan's South Korean junket is to review the perfection of the tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan, and South Korea and to promptly realize this system.

The guidelines pointed out that, in order to carry out its aggressive Far Eastern strategy, the Reagan administration is attempting to permanently seize South Korea as a stronghold for its invasion of the continent and as a strategic nuclear base. For this, it is presently inspiring the Chon Tu-hwan fascist group and maneuvering to stabilize its political system, which is facing a crisis.

The guidelines noted that this is the very reason that Reagan selected South Korea as one of the countries to visit in Asia and stressed that they should urge the broad masses not to allow Reagan, who is coming with such an impure aim, to set foot on this land.

According to these guidelines, organizations at all levels and party members are leading the masses to the struggle to oppose and reject Reagan's South Korean trip, while waging various anti-U.S. propaganda struggles among the masses.

Next, the Kyonggi provincial committee prepared pamphlets condemning Reagan's crimes against our nation and distributed them to campuses, plants, and residents, thus taking measures enabling party organizations under the committee to carry out the anti-U.S. propaganda activities properly and active.

The contents of the pamphlets noted that as soon as Reagan assumed the presidency, he called the murderer Chon Tu-hwan to the White House and praised his massacre of the fellow countrymen in Kwangju and totally nullified the plan for withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea. The pamphlets also pointed out that Reagan is the very ring-leader who instigated Chon Tu-hwan to cruelly infringe on our masses' rights and democracy and who maneuvers to perpetuate the division of our country and our people. In addition, the pamphlets indicated that Reagan's visit is aimed at preserving the U.S. colonial rule facing a crisis by inspiring Chon Tu-hwan, who is being driven into a corner.

The party organizations at all levels under the Kyonggi provincial committee are leading the broad masses to the anti-U.S. sacred struggle with such anti-U.S. propaganda material.

At the same time, the report noted that the party organizations at all levels, including committees in Seoul, Pusan, and North and South Cholla Provinces, are actively carrying out various propaganda activities to inspire the broad masses to the anti-U.S. and the anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle on the occasion of Reagan's South Korean trip.

#### Trip Decried as War Junket

SK070114 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Unattributed talk: "Warmonger's Dangerous War Junket" from the feature program "Hour for Compatriots Abroad"]

[Text] Despite a strong objection from the South Korean popular masses and the international community, U.S. President Reagan is trying to carry out his plan to visit South Korea at all costs. Reagan's trip to South Korea this time is a warmonger's dangerous war junket.



Compatriots abroad: As has been reported, U.S. President is to visit South Korea for 2 nights and 3 days from 12 to 14 November.

With the upcoming arrival of Reagan, the Chon Tu-hwan group, moved at the thought of meeting with him as if he were an angel bringing sacred water to save a life from the deathbed, is now beside itself.

Nevertheless, voices opposing Reagan's visit to South Korea are sputtering like boiling water throughout the homeland, and the people's anti-U.S. sentiment is growing drastically. This is because Reagan's visit to South Korea -- a warmonger's dangerous junket -- is a grave threat to peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

According to news reports, during his stay in South Korea, Reagan is to reaffirm the so-called U.S. commitment to the defense of South Korea and to look at the situation in the areas around the truce line, including a tour of the frontline areas and looking at villages in the North. This helps us guess the goal of Reagan's visit to South Korea, of the South Korea-U.S. summit meeting scheduled to be held in Seoul, and what Reagan's visit to South Korea means.

As you all may know, Reagan is more of a warmonger than any preceeding U.S. ruler and a war maniac bent on provoking a new war, while attaching importance to the aggressive U.S. strategy toward the Far East. As soon as he took office in the White House, he declared a permanent stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea and has been beefing up armed forces there while exacerbating the tension on the Korean peninsula by strengthening military aid to the Chon Tu-hwan regime and running riot with preparations for a new war.

In particular, warmonger Reagan has turned South Korea into a nuclear war powderkeg, the largest in the Far East, by bringing into this land even neutron bombs plotting to trigger a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula. The fact that Reagan, a warmonger, is to fly to Seoul clearly shows beyond a doubt that his visit to South Korea is a very dangerous war trip.

That Reagan's visit to South Korea is a dangerous warmonger's trip (?aimed at new war) is well demonstrated by the recent maneuvers of U.S. policymakers, by outrageous language uttered by the warmongers, and by their frequent visits to South Korea.

Last June, when the plans for Reagan's visit to South Korea were formally announced, the United States adopted a special resolution, including the so-called confirmation of a permanent alliance of relations to secure South Korea as its military colony forever, and decided to grant South Korea an additional \$40 million in the form of a foreign military sales loan for the 1983 fiscal year. Then, through visits to South Korea by such warmongers as the chairman of the Armed Services Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives and the commander of U.S. Pacific Fleet, the United States hatched a military plot with its colonial stooges.

In particular, with the approach of Reagan's trip to South Korea, the United States deployed several warships, including the modern nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Carl Vinson, in the waters of South Korea, Asia, and the Pacific, and then ordered them into a combat posture and now is scheming to drag the modern warship New Jersey into this. Such a fact readily shows that Reagan's visit to South Korea is thoroughly a war junket which is accompanied by aggression from start to finish.

The goal of Reagan's visit to Seoul via Japan is essentially to complete the triangular military alliance between South Korea, the United States, and Japan in accordance with the aggressive U.S. strategy toward the Far East and ultimately to provoke a new war in Asia and in the areas around the Korean peninsula.

Compatriots abroad: We should clearly realize that Reagan's current visit to South Korea is a dangerous junket for war. Also, we should oppose in a do-or-die spirit U.S. maneuvers to provoke a new war.

If the United States provokes a war of aggression on the Korean peninsula, it is none other than our people and our land of 3,000-li that will fall victim. For this reason, everyone of the South Korean people should bravely fight against the visit to South Korea by Reagan who is going to put our nation and people under war calamities.

#### Student Opposition Urged

SK071007 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Unattributed talk: "The Whole Nation Should Rise in Struggle Against Visit to South Korea by Reagan" from the feature program "Hour for the Youths and Students"]

[Text] On 2 November, the patriotic students at Korea University staged a fierce anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle in opposition to Reagan's visit to South Korea. Their struggle was a most just and righteous patriotic struggle which has fully displayed the persistent will of our popular masses, who are determined not to tolerate the aggressors and the pro-U.S. traitors.

On that day, the students at Korea University, disseminating leaflets denouncing the policy of aggression of the Reagan administration, which is supporting the fascist Chon Tu-hwan regime, and demanding that Reagan cancel his plans to visit South Korea, joined in a body in a demonstrating struggle. Shouting slogans reading "We oppose Reagan's visit to South Korea," "We are opposed to the Reagan administration's policy of aggression," "Overthrow the fascist Chon Tu-hwan regime," and "Overthrow the fascist dictator Chon Tu-hwan" the patriotic students who joined in the struggle staged a fierce anti-U.S. and antigovernment demonstration. Engaging the mobile taskforce policemen, who were going berserk with their suppression of the students by randomly firing teargas canisters in a fierce rock-throwing fight, they stubbornly fought for 3 hours.

The struggle staged by the patriotic students at Korea University was indeed a righteous patriotic struggle which has fully displayed at home and abroad the firm will not to tolerate Reagan's visit to South Korea and the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's treachery and sell-out acts. It also was a just, splendid act undertaken in response to the spirit of our people, who are hoping for an ignition of the fierce flames of anti-U.S. struggle in opposition to Reagan's visit to South Korea and in response to the demands of the times.

Youths and students: As you all may know, Reagan is the most cruel and most coarse warmonger and fascist maniac among the successive U.S. presidents. He is also the declared bloody enemy of our nation who, regarding South Korea as the most important area in carrying out the U.S. aggressive world strategy, is hastening the preparations for provoking a new war on this land and has actively instigated the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique to strange human rights and to make division permanent.

That Reagan, the boss of aggression, is about to set his feet in our land, no doubt, is clearly an unusual thing, even if we do not explain in length. As is well known, during his stay in South Korea, Reagan is to reassure the traitor Chon Tu-hwan of the U.S. commitment to the security of South Korea, to tour the truce lines, and to lend assistance to the traitor to stabilize the fascist military regime.

This proves beyond a doubt that Reagan's current visit to South Korea is a dangerous war trip of a warmonger who is carrying powder on his back, that it is a fascist trip of a fascist maniac who is hiding a knife under his cloak, and that it is a splittist trip and aggression trip of a boss of aggression who is carrying a wicked plot to complete the triangular military alliance system linking Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul and to perpetuate our national division.

Now the Chon Tu-hwan ring has ordered the whole area of South Korea into an emergency alert status and has kicked off a violet whirlwind of suppression by mobilizing the whole army and police force. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's wicked purpose in so doing is to prolong its stay in power in ushering in its master, Reagan, as the highest state guest.

If we tolerate the visit to South Korea by Reagan and the traitorous and sell-out acts of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, it will be natural for our popular masses to be forced to suffer from greater misery and calamities under the colonial rule and the pressure of the fascist dictatorship which will be harsher than it is now. The struggle against Reagan's visit to South Korea is a struggle for achieving independence and democratization and a righteous struggle to crush the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to provoke a war and to achieve the nation's independence and peaceful reunification. Whether or not we can thwart Reagan's visit to South Korea is indeed a matter of life or death related to our national survival.

Youths and students, this is why our popular masses oppose and rejecting the visit to South Korea by Reagan in a "do-or-die spirit" and it is nothing but a natural explosion of such a battle spirit of our popular masses that the students at Korea University igniting the flames of struggle, rose in a mass anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle in opposing Reagan's visit to South Korea.

Youths and students, recall the historical fact that our righteous youths, students, and the patriotic masses waged a fierce struggle against visits to South Korea by successive U.S. presidents such as Ford and Carter. How can you, youths and students who have such a proud history of struggle, sit idle and tolerate the visit to South Korea by Reagan, the most bellicose among the successive U.S. presidents? We can say now is the time when you should be faithful to the honorable mission you bear before history and the nation and display the blood-boiling, youthful courage and spirit.

Already, the patriotic students at Korea University have ignited the flames of struggle in oppositions to the visit to South Korea by Reagan and have joined in an anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle.

You, youths and students who are ardently patriotic and brace in just struggles, should naturally respond to the righteous patriotic struggle of the students at Korea University and participate in the pannational solidarity struggle and joint struggle. When the youths and students elsewhere in the country strengthen ties between universities and ties between the regions and wage a pannational anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle, they will be able to frustrate and smash the visit to South Korea by Reagan without fail just like the (first) youths, students, and the popular masses.

#### SOUTH KOREA'S FIRING ON ITS OWN PLANE REPORTED

SK061230 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0843 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 6 (KCNA) -- The military fascists in Seoul on November 5 fired scores of A-A shells at their plane, according to a report.

Mad with the anti-DPRK racket after issuing an "emergency alert order" throughout South Korea with the bomb blast in Rangoon as an occasion, the military fascists frantically fired anti-aircraft guns in the northern area of Chongnyang-ri, East Gate District, at around 13:30 yesterday when a helicopter appeared in the sky above Seoul.

This is part of hysterics into which they went off, seized with uneasiness for their crimes against the people, unable to distinguish their own plane. The Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors hurriedly excused themselves, clamouring that they opened "warning fire" at the helicopter because it mistook airway to approach the prohibited space.

CHON'S REMARKS ON POLITICS, HARMONY DENOUNCED

SK050144 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2317 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Modong Simmun 4 November commentary: "The Deceptive Appeasement Trick"]

[Text] Puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan, at the so-called team party of the regular general meeting of the DJP Sponsorship Association held on 1 November, gibbered that the DJP -- his private political party -- has grown and developed as an uncorrupt and clean political party, and that the prevention of irregularities and corruption is a shortcut to the prevention of social irrationality and distrust.

The puppet traitor's sophism about the clean political party and the prevention of irregularities and corruption is another deceptive trick of appeasement aimed at concealing his nature as the ringleader of irregularities and corruption and, thus, creating an illusion of him by appeasing the resentful people's sentiment by making himself appear clean and honest and by misleading the public opinion. It is also nothing more than a clumsy trick aimed at concealing the undeniable fact that the present South Korean situation, in which all kinds of social evils, irregularities, and corruption are rampant, has been created by his corrupt dark rule, and aimed at maintaining the military rule under which power is regarded as omnipotent.

The irregularities and corruption in South Korea are a product of the reactionary, anti-popular social and political system and, thus, the gibberish about their prevention is a sheer lie. Moreover, as for traitor Chon Tu-hwan, he is, among all the South Korean puppet rulers, the most shameless and dirtiest ringleader of irregularities and corruption.

It is a well-known fact that traitor Chon Tu-hwan, as early as the beginning of the 1960's, when he was working at the special warfare staff section of the puppet army headquarters, was intent on all kinds of fraud and trickery, hanging around the circles of power under the authority of being on inspection or personnel affairs, and, under the shade of the former dictator, filled his belly by misappropriating state money. Also, after he installed himself in the post of supreme power with the support of the U.S. masters, puppet Chon Tu-hwan, unsatisfied with taking the enormous wealth that the former dictator had amassed over 18 years, extorted money amounting to tens and hundreds of billions of won by intimidating old politicians under the pretext of controlling those who had amassed wealth illegally. During the past 2-years alone, he has been directly involved in all the irregularities in South Korea, such as the scandal of illegal favoritism, the scandal of low-calorie coal, the U.S. rice import scandal and the scandal of the Chohung Bank -- the large money-market scandal involving more than 100 billion won.

The scandal of the Chang Yong-cha couple, an unprecedented promissory-note fraud, which emptied the vaults of the banks in the city and shook the South Korean economy and the money-market by misappropriating state money in the tens and hundreds of billions of won, and the scandal of the Myongsong business group, the large fraud committed with the involvement of former and present high-ranking officials of the puppet government, are all typical irregularities which the in-laws of Chon Tu-hwan committed under the cover of power. The ringleader of these scandals was traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself.



The illegal profits which the Chon Tu-hwan ring has often earned just through surprise increases in bank interests rates, exchange rates, or oil prices have amounted to hundreds of billions of won.

Every time a scandal is disclosed, traitor Chon Tu-hwan plays the game of shaking up the Cabinet and party leadership and babbles about the announcement of investigation results, the National Assembly interpellation, and court trials, thus staging commotions as if he were going to dig up the truth of the scandals. However, these are all nothing more than a drama aimed at shirking the responsibility onto some of his subordinates for the scandals, escaping the responsibility himself and diffusing people's attention from the scandals.

Indeed, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is an outlaw who has no sense of shame or morality, a political crook and the ringleader of irregularities and corruption, who would do anything for his political avarice and personal interest.

It is precisely this man who babbled about the prevention of irregularities and corruption, and clamored as if he were going to seek clear clean politics. This is indeed shameless gibberish.

On that day, desperately saying that the international situation is a sparkling one and so on, traitor Chon Tu-hwan called for the people's harmony and unity. By so doing, he himself disclosed his wicked intention to placate the South Korean people's anti-U.S., antifascist fighting spirit and to manage the growing social and political crisis and disorder.

It is ridiculous and an illusion for hooligan Chon Tu-hwan, a tamed pro-U.S., pro-Japan stooge skilled only in wielding a sword, to babble about the people's harmony and unity in the reactionary colonial society where the foreign aggressors and their monopolistic capitalists are dominant, where a few exploiters are getting richer, and where the working people, an absolute majority, are getting poorer.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, a group of outrageous murderers of the nation and political tricksters, will not be able to achieve even harmony within itself, not to mention people's harmony.

The South Korean people cannot live under the same skies with the Chon Tu-hwan ring and, thus, they are refreshing their determination to continue the struggle until they overthrow the ring.

The South Korean people will not allow the shameless deceptive appeasement trick of the Chon Tu-hwan ring and will deal the stern punishment of history to the puppet clique, the group of dirty nation-selling traitors and the ringleader of irregularities and corruption.

#### KIM IL-SONG RECEIVED GUINEA-BISSAU DELEGATION

SK070127 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 7 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on November 6 received the delegation of the African party for independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Vasco Cabral, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the permanent committee, of the Central Committee of the party. Also present were Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary, and Cho Yong-kuk, vice-director of a department, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. The great leader had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT WELCOMES BURMESE DECISION

SK050835 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 5 Nov 83

[ROK Government statement issued by Culture-Information Minister Yi Chin-hui on 5 November -- recorded]

[Text] The government sees that the Burmese Government's 4 November decision on the explosion and terrorism at Aung San National Cemetery, which took place during His Excellency President Chon Tu-hwan's official tour of Burma, has been getting the full support and backing of the world's peace-loving countries. Along with its citizens, the government renews its conviction and determination for peaceful unification and for increasing national power.

It has been clear from the beginning who the international terrorist criminal group of the explosion at Aung San cemetery was. But the Burmese Government authorities were very prudent. With irrefutable evidence, it has disclosed the North Korean puppets' terrorist crime to the whole world.

Considering that the Burmese Government has so far maintained a strict neutral line, it can be said that the Burmese authorities' disclosure confirms, with more weight, the unpardonable nature of the North Korean puppets as an international criminal group.

Detestably enough, in a so-called Foreign Ministry statement on 5 November, the North Korean puppets openly denied the results of the Burmese authorities' investigation and created the fabrications and slanders, by saying that the Burmese authorities participated in tricky maneuvering. Thus, they insulted the Burmese authorities in international society and exposed clearly their shameless nature of trampling underfoot the conscience of mankind.

The recognition of the North Korean puppets as a state has made it possible for them to abuse every kind of privilege in the international arena for smuggling, narcotics and trafficking, and terrorism. Considering this, we can say that the Burmese Government's cancellation of its recognition of the North Korean puppets is the most proper measure to prevent the North Korean puppets' crimes.

All countries that love peace and defend its welcome the Burmese Government's decision. All peace-loving countries of the world should keep in step with each other in negating the North Korean puppets -- disguised as a state -- just to root out the international criminal acts of the North Korean puppets, the criminal terrorist group.

The government strongly urges the North Korean puppets' group to immediately stop its tricky and fabricated propaganda and its acts of subornly finding excuses to the whole world, to apologize for the entire crime of the murderous case at Aung San Cemetery before the 60 million people of the nation and the whole world, in order to recover even a spark of conscience before the nation and mankind, in order to stop its challenge to peace and to expiate its sin.

If the North Korean puppets repeat a last-ditch desperate provocation like this one, we clarify once again that we will resolutely and thoroughly cope with it. At the same time, we warn the North Korean puppets not to bring about their own destruction by forgetting this.

We cannot but highly value the fact that even with this recent shocking disaster, our citizens coped with the incident with impressive courage and composure and -- with a single heart for national harmony, increased national power, and peaceful unification -- they have resolutely calmed their surging indignation and infuriation, which led to hope for retaliation.

This notwithstanding, because there is no sign yet that the North Korean puppets are ready to abandon their violent provocations, our citizens should be fully prepared to crush all North Korean puppet attempts at violence with greater unity and vigilance.

The sacred death of the 17 persons who died for the country can never be completely compensated for by the Burmese Government's recent disclosure of the truth and its diplomatic punitive measure against the North Korean puppets. But we think it fortunate that their sacrifice was not completely in vain. We can say that the compensation for the sacred death of the 17 dead persons will be realized when we overcome the challenge of the North Korean puppets' violent desperate efforts at home and abroad and accomplish our indomitable will for peaceful unification, thereby establishing a unified nation consisting of the great unity of the 60 million people of the nation.

In conclusion, we extend our gratitude to all peace-loving peoples of the whole world for their support and encouragement.

#### REAGAN EXPECTED TO ISSUE 'STRONG WARNING' TO N. KOREA

SK070741 Seoul YONHAP in English 0733 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 7 (YONHAP) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan is expected to issue a strong warning to North Korea, during his three-day visit here, starting Saturday, in response to its Oct. 9 bombing attack in Rangoon on the South Korean presidential entourage visiting Burma, South Korean diplomatic sources said Monday. The sources, who asked not to be identified, said the Rangoon bombing is expected to be a key issue in Reagan's talks with South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan. The two leaders are expected to discuss specific ways to deal with any North Korean provocations in the wake of Burma's diplomatic retaliation last week against the communist country for carrying out the bombing, the sources said.

Last Friday, Burma announced its official investigation had established that North Korean commandos perpetrated the bombing at Martyrs' Mausoleum in Rangoon that killed four Burmese and 17 South Koreans accompanying Chon on a state visit to Burma. Among those killed were four Korean Cabinet ministers and a number of Chon's key aides.

In making the announcement, Burma ordered the North Korean Embassy closed within 48 hours and revoked its diplomatic recognition of the communist nation -- the strongest diplomatic reprisal a government can take against a foreign country. Noting that North Korea's past behavior does not rule out a militant response by the embattled Pyongyang regime to the Burmese action and that such a reaction would likely be directed against South Korea, the sources said that Chon and Reagan are expected to discuss measures to deal with possible North Korean responses.

South Korea is expected to ask Reagan to call on China to restrain North Korea from resorting to any militant action, the sources said. Reagan is expected to go beyond the mere reiteration of Washington's usual commitment to South Korea's defense and to issue a serious warning to North Korea, which the sources said, is likely to opt for a militant response to the Burmese action to divert its citizens' attention away from the ongoing transfer of power from Kim Il-song to his son Chong-il.

#### REAGAN'S ITINERARY FOR UPCOMING VISIT DISCUSSED

SK041341 Seoul YONHAP in English 1313 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 4 (YONHAP) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan will have two rounds of summit talks with his South Korean counterpart Chon Tu-hwan to discuss ways to promote overall bilateral relations with major emphasis on security and economic cooperation during his state visit to Korea scheduled for Nov. 12-14.



Reagan will give an address to the Korean National Assembly and then will meet with Chon on Nov. 12. On Nov. 13, the two leaders will have their second round of talks following Reagan's inspection of the frontline area earlier in the day. He will leave Korea Nov. 14. A high-ranking Government official announced Reagan's itinerary Friday.

"Because of the absence of any particular issues pending between Korea and the United States, the two heads of state will focus their talks on the overall international political situation, the political situation in Northeast Asia and on the stepped-up bilateral relations," the official said.

"The two leaders also will discuss measures to cope with the Soviets' increasing military threat to the Western world and North Korea's intensifying provocations against South Korea as well as the continuing efforts of the Seoul government to unify the Korean peninsula in a peaceful way," the official said.

"Also to be discussed will be ways to expand bilateral trade cooperation on a reciprocal basis," said the official, adding "guidelines for increased cooperation in investment and technical knowhow will be dealt with."

Meanwhile, presidential spokesman Hwang Son-pil said Reagan's upcoming state visit, to be made in return for Chon's visit to Washington in 1981, well reflects South Korea's status in the international society as well as the close relationship between Seoul and Washington.

"Reagan's visit has a monumental significance for the second century of Korean-U.S. relations which are developing on the basis of reciprocal partnership rather than on the relationship of benefactor and beneficiary," Hwang stressed.

He further emphasized that Reagan's visits to Korea and Japan prove the U.S. recognition of the importance of the Asian and Pacific region, saying "that the leaders of Korea and the United States reaffirm their commitment to the defense of the area will greatly contribute to security and peace, especially at this juncture when the Soviet Union and North Korea have intensified their provocations as proved by the Sept. 1 shooting down of a Korean civilian jetliner and the Oct. 9 bomb killing in Rangoon.

"Reagan's visit surely will give great momentum to consolidating the unity of free countries in their efforts to counter the mounting military build-up of the Soviet Union in the Pacific and the ever-increasing belligerent provocations of North Korea," Hwang emphasized.

#### REAGAN'S DECISION ON GRENADA INVASION EXAMINED

SK050518 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 4 Nov 83 p 3

[Editorial Writer Kim Yong-hui's article: "Reagan's Gamble"]

[Text] Everyone knows well that Reagan is an ultraconservative politician and that he became the president with a slogan to rebuild a "Strong United States."

In the latter half of 1940, he, as the chairman of the actors' labor union in Hollywood actively participated in ferreting out communist elements in movie circles. Following this, he became one of the ultraconservatives who regards the Soviet Union as their main enemy.

The United States, which the ultraconservative Reagan took over from Carter, was a country too enervated, awayed by the Soviet Union and insulted by Iran, and its self-confidence and Yankee temper were completely lost.

So far as Reagan sees, the source of all evil in the world is the Soviet Union. He sees the shadow of the Kremlin in the Iran-Iraq war, which may bring about a blockade of the Strait of Hormuz. He sees Soviet claws of remote control in the massacre bombing in Lebanon. He sees the Soviet Union as the culprit in the Caribbean and Central America.

Without knowing the background of Reagan's ultraconservatism, it is impossible to understand his political gamble which, while violating the UN Charter and international law, ordered the invasion of Grenada with the presidential election, in which he will probably run, just 1 year ahead.

Reagan would have fully perceived the possibility that the occupation of a small country with a population of only 110,000 and a GNP of \$80 million by a giant country with a population of 220 million and a GNP of over \$3 trillion would not escape the scornful laugh of the world.

The U.S. occupation of Grenada is tantamount to abandoning its moral right to denounce the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Politically, the occupation of Grenada can be interpreted as Reagan's firm stance of not hesitating to run in next year's presidential election.

Reagan longs for the era of Eisenhower, during which the United States enjoyed military superiority over the Soviet Union. When Eisenhower received a report on the imminence of a communist coup in Lebanon in 1958, he sent 15,000 U.S. Marines there. However, only one Marine was killed then. Hoping for the reappearance of such a golden age, Reagan infiltrated 1,900 Marines into Grenada. Eighteen U.S. soldiers have been killed there. The ratio of those killed in these two cases is 18 to 1.

The weakening in the strength of the United States, as shown in the differences in the number of casualties, may not be solved even by Reagan's ultraconservative policy. Reagan, however, is an optimist, as are many other U.S. conservative politicians.

Reagan's hardline attitude of separating right from wrong holds that God is bound to side with the good and that the United States represents this good. Considering the miserable mishaps of the downing of a Korean Airlines plane and the bombing in Burma that our people suffered, we want to see the advent of a strong United States.

Reagan's visit to South Korea will be seen to North Korea and the Soviet Union as an expression of the firm determination of the United States to defend Northeast Asia.

However, from a long-range and global viewpoint, we find the U.S. invasion of Grenada a cause for concern. It is an inconsiderate act on the part of the United States. Furthermore, at a time when anti-nuclear and anti-U.S. demonstrations in connection with the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe is in full swing, the U.S. invasion of Grenada, was without regarding for strong opposition and criticism of its allies, including Britain, will bring about more discord in the Western bloc.

It is said that U.S. public opinion supports the invasion of Grenada. However, this is nothing but a momentary phenomenon which can occur after a military action, which is proven by past experience.

The responsibility of a politician is not an emotional one but one with substance. The realistic goal of the stationing of U.S. Marines in Lebanon and their invasion of Grenada should be clearly defined and once the goal is achieved the Marines should be withdrawn from Grenada. This will be the way to relieve the U.S. allies, including South Korea, and to prevent the limited U.S. strength from excessive dispersion.

#### MILITARY ON ALERT AGAINST NORTH'S PROVOCATIONS

SK050555 Seoul YONHAP in English 0546 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Seoul, Nov. 5 (YONHAP) -- Defense Minister Yun Song-min Saturday ordered the military to increase its alertness against provocations North Korea might launch in the wake of the Burmese Government's announcement Friday blaming North Korea for the October Rangoon bomb blast.

Army and Air Force chiefs of staff and the chief of naval operation subsequently issued an order to special alertness, noting that North Korea might be tempted to resort to reckless acts of provocation after being driven into a corner as Burmese authorities have proven North Korean commandos masterminded the explosion.

#### DEFENSE MINISTRY NOTES SHOTS AT OWN HELICOPTER

SK050722 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] The Defense Ministry authorities announced that the sound of gunfire at the north of Chongyangri, Tongdaemun-ku, Seoul, at around 1334 this afternoon was a warning shot to a helicopter of our army which was approaching the flight prohibition area on a wrong course. The authorities also noted that there was no damage to material or personnel as a result.

#### SOLDIERS SURROUND N. KOREAN EMBASSY IN BURMA

SK050203 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Rangoon (YONHAP) -- Burmese soldiers, armed with automatic rifles, have secured the North Korean Embassy here, fearing a reprisal may be committed by terrorists who might have hidden in the embassy building. The North Koreans, including the ambassador, are decreed to leave the country exactly by 1 p.m. Sunday (3:30 p.m. Sunday KST). If they are delayed even by a single minute, they will face physical action by the Burmese Government, it was learned.

The North Koreans, who are well aware that the bombing incident is the work of Pyongyang, have been uneasy for the last few days after they learned there would be an important announcement to be made by the Rangoon government. At present, the North Koreans, including embassy staff and their dependents, are busy in packing.

The Burmese Government had been doing its best to collect decisive proof and asked investigators from Seoul to be patient and wait. The Burmese Government will continue to pursue neutrality but it will probably harbor a sense of disgust against North Korea for some time to come.

Meanwhile, some Burmese expressed satisfaction after their government made public Friday the whole truth of the Oct. 9 terror bombing. Asked about the reason why the results of the investigation into the incident were announced later, a citizen said: "I think our government needed time to gather indisputable evidence of North Korean involvement in the bombing." Another citizen said, "I felt relieved as if our government paid out its debt to Korea."

RANGOON CONFIRMS DEPARTURE OF DPRK AMBASSADOR, STAFF

BK070653 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] At 1300 on 4 November, the acting minister of foreign affairs and trade minister, U Khin Maung Gyi, summoned the DPRK ambassador to Burma to the Foreign Ministry and informed him that the Government of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma [SRUB] had severed diplomatic relations with the DPRK Government, that it had decided to withdraw its recognition of the DPRK Government, and that all members of the DPRK diplomatic mission must leave the SRUB within 48 hours from 1300 of 4 November. In accordance with the instructions, Ambassador Yi Song-Hui, all members of the diplomatic mission, and their dependents left Burma by a special DPRK plane for Pyongyang at 0950 on 5 November.

KIDNAPPED FRENCH COUPLE ALLOWED TO CONTACT EMBASSY

BK071019 Hong Kong AFP in English 0921 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Mae Sot, Thailand, Nov 7 (AFP) -- Two French nationals kidnapped three weeks ago by ethnic Karen insurgents in Burma have in the past few days been allowed to write to the French ambassador in Bangkok and to their parents, sources here said today. Representatives of the Karen insurgents on the Burmese-Thai border, 400 km (250 miles) northwest of Bangkok, said that letters from the hostages, Jacques Bossu and his wife Martine, had been duly delivered.

The Karen representatives on the Thai border refused to disclose the content of the letters from the hostages, which were apparently intended to reassure their families. The French Embassy here refused any comment on the letters, as it has on the kidnapping case from the beginning. The Karen representatives said that they had had no contact, even indirectly, with the French authorities, despite some unconfirmed reports that indirect contacts might have been established.

The Karens threatened last week to put Mr and Mrs Bossu on trial, perhaps imposing heavy sentences or even the death penalty, if France did not end its economic aid to Burma. The Karen rebels, who are Adventist Christians and anti-communist, have been fighting the Rangoon Government for over 30 years for independence for their ethnic group.

The Karen representatives on the Thai border insisted that they wanted to meet a French Government representative. But they refused to spell out whether such a meeting would see a repetition to the French Ministry of the rebel leader General Bo Mya's demands concerning relations between Paris and Rangoon. "Let the French Government send one of the diplomats from the embassy in Bangkok and everything will be settled," Saw Aung, agriculture minister in the self-styled Karen government, told an AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE special correspondent. The Karen representatives also stressed that the hostages were receiving "excellent treatment," but refused for security reasons to say where they were being held.

A request from the AFP correspondent to meet and interview the Bossus caused some surprise. "But we are telling you that they are well treated," the Karens replied before, adding that they would convey the request "to their elders."

Observers of the Karen insurrection were skeptical about the threats of the death penalty the Karens brandished against the Bossu couple. The Karens indicated that they expected to achieve political rather than material gains from the operation: some notoriety abroad for their revolt staged in the name of "Karen independence and democracy."



BURMA'S CUTTING OF TIES WITH N. KOREA HAILED

BK070239 Bangkok THE NATIONAL REVIEW in English 7 Nov 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Burma's Action Needs World's Highest Praise"]

[Text] It was nearly one month before Burma announced the findings of its investigations into the bomb blast at the Martyrs' Mausoleum in Rangoon and decided to take action. The time factor clearly shows that the investigations have been painfully thorough despite the fact that the rest of the world had already accepted that it was a North Korean terrorist gang that had set off the bomb which killed 17 South Koreans -- including four Cabinet ministers -- and four Burmese. Once the Burmese Government had all the facts, it took strong action expelling all North Korean diplomatic personnel, including the ambassador.

We express unqualified praise for the Burmese Government. If this had happened in any other country, the importance of the government's reaction would not have been extremely great. But Burma is a unique country because she has taken great pains to preserve pure her neutrality and non-alignment. And for Burma, the severing of diplomatic relations and the expulsion of diplomats is a historic first. We do not know whether Burma will reveal all the details of the investigation but we can rest assured that she had full and valid reasons for the impeachment of North Korea.

In this world of mindless terrorism there are all sorts of terrorist gangs which operate -- the Palestinian Black September group which even hit Bangkok, the Japanese Red Army, the Italian Red Brigades, etc. But Burmese investigation must have revealed a direct connection between the band of terrorists and the government in Pyongyang. The plotting and premeditation that must have gone on in Pyongyang makes the tragedy in Rangoon even more callous than the shooting down of the Korean airliner by Soviet fighter planes although the latter registered a higher toll of lives.

We call this North Korean act mindless despite all the planning that was made, because we cannot understand what that country hoped to achieve. Suppose South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan had been one of the victims of the blast, did Pyongyang think that South Korean policy would have changed? Further, they cannot even claim any propaganda mileage out of it by claiming any success. Possibly, coming close after the airline tragedy, South Korea would have been stunned and paralysed but the North Koreans could not have taken advantage and invaded the country because of the massive American military presence there.

The second question we cannot answer is why, after the careful plotting and execution of the bomb blast at the Martyrs' Mausoleum, the escape of the terrorists was not better planned. Considering the North Korean Government was involved in it, why didn't the terrorists just seek refuge in the North Korean Embassy and after many months, when the heat is off, escape from Burma one by one? This was not a suicide mission but the way the terrorists sought to escape Burma was so sloppy and clumsy that they were easily caught -- they did try to kill themselves when about to be caught but at least a couple of them did not succeed. But we suppose it will be impossible to discover logic in how certain countries like Libya and North Korea operate.

Perhaps we are giving too much credit to North Korea for planning and executing the bomb blast in Rangoon. First, they missed killing President Chon, who was the prime target for assassination. Second, they must have grossly underestimated the efficiency of the Burmese police and security services who did a splendid job when it came to the crunch. Another important point is that by this gross violation of Burmese sovereignty, North Korea may have provoked second thoughts in Rangoon about strict neutrality.



SOVIET TRADE FAIR BANNED; USSR PLANS 'SEMINAR'

BK070139 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Nov 83 p 1

[By The Chongkhadikit]

[Text] The government has banned a Soviet trade fair but the Russians are reportedly trying to get around it by staging a seminar later this month at which their industrial goods could be displayed.

Administration sources told the Moscow representatives the government had decided against the proposed fair on the grounds the safety of Soviet officials and security for people attending the fair could not be guaranteed. It was explained that anti-Moscow sentiment was still high after the Soviet shooting down of a Korean Airlines 747 on September 1, in which 269 people -- including five Thais -- died. The Silom Road offices of the Soviet airline Aeroflot had been bombed and protests at the KAL downing were held at the Soviet Embassy on Sathon Road. The atmosphere was "still wrong for the holding of a fair," officials said.

Moscow's claim that KAL 007 was on a spy mission -- justifying the Soviet attack -- was also thought a key element in the banning of the fair, although that reason was not given for the sake of protocol. In addition, the Soviet refusal to compensate victims' families contributed to local ill-feeling.

The Soviets had shipped machinery and manufactured goods to Bangkok for the planned fair. Suggestions that the goods be confiscated and auctioned to compensate victims were considered too severe by authorities. But if the Soviets insisted on holding the fair in the form of a "seminar" on Thai-Soviet trade, pressure could mount for the adoption of such a proposal as the public would see all the goods and remember the Soviets had not compensated victims' families.

The officials noted that American lawyer Melvin Belli Sr, when passing through Bangkok, said he was suing the Soviet Union for \$99 billion punitive damages for the families.

And the Soviets would show little respect for a Thai Cabinet decision by going ahead with their "seminar-cum-fair", officials said.

Security and intelligence officers also warned that many senior Soviet trade officials were known to be connected with Russia's espionage and state security agency, the KGB. He recalled that Soviet trade official Viktor I. Baryshev was caught red-handed on a spy mission in Bangkok and was expelled.

Concerned officials said that since the Cabinet had made a decision to ban the fair, it should be upheld.

SITTHI HOPES KIRIANGSAK WILL NOT VISIT KAMPUCHEA

BK070159 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 7 Nov 83 p 3

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday he hoped that former Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, who will lead a team of Thai MP's to Vietnam late this month, will not extend the trip to Kampuchea.

Speaking with reporters at Dong Muang Airport, Sitthi said such an extension of the trip would affect ASEAN's efforts to achieve a political solution to the Kampuchean problem because Thailand and its ASEAN partners do not recognize the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh.

"I don't mind if he visits Vietnam, but I hope he will not visit Kampuchea. I believe that every party concerned should bear in mind that foreign policy is a national policy and everybody should speak and act along the same line," he said.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi added that he earlier asked Gen Kriangsak, chairman of the House Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, to postpone his trip to Vietnam until after the UN General Assembly finishes the debate on Kampuchea, otherwise, the international community would be "confused."

#### ATHIT DISCUSSES HAN TRANSFER, AMENDMENT ISSUE

BK060409 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 6 Nov 83 p 3

[Text] Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek, while making another rebuff at his chief staff officer Gen Han Linanon, yesterday denied his role in a reported move by some quarters of senators and labour leaders to amend the Constitution. "I don't care what others say as long as it doesn't concern me because otherwise there would be a lot of troubles," he said. He was apparently referring to a disclosure by Gen Han that a group of senators were pressing for a constitutional amendment which would allow government officials to hold political posts.

Though Gen Han did not make any specific reference to Gen Athit, it was understood that the senators -- some of them concurrently labour leaders -- have been supporters of the supreme commander. Speaking to reporters after a royal Kathin ceremony in Ayutthaya, Gen Athit also indirectly rebuked Gen Han for complaints that the outspoken chief staff officer had been moved to a inactive post. Gen Athit said there was not much work for Gen Han to do as chief staff officer. "He has been assigned to a post where he will have lots of work to do," he said. Gen Han has been ordered to help with staff work under supreme Command Chief-of-Staff Gen Pamot Thevonchan -- a move which observers believe is designed to minimize his role. Gen Athit said the new assignment for Gen Han is "important and prestigious. "They are simply talking nonsense," he said, apparently referring to the observation.

Without mentioning Gen Han, the supreme commander said soldiers must have discipline and obey instructions from their superiors. "They cannot simply do whatever they want to," he said. "The more they talk, the more the discipline is spoiled," he said. He was believed to be snubbing Gen Han over his complaints about his assignment.

Deputy Commander of the First Army Region Maj Gen Phichit Kulavanit yesterday refused to make any comments on the reported move to amend the Constitution. He instead asked reporters for comments on the system of party candidacy and combined constituency used in the last by-election. He then said there were complaints that the system posed some difficulties. Both Gen Athit and Maj Gen Phichit were staunch advocates of the abortive move early this year to amend the Constitution.

Meanwhile, Public Health Minister Marut Bunnag stated yesterday that the Democrat Party is opposed to any move to allow government officials to hold political posts. However, Marut, who is also deputy leader of the Democrat Party, said he was not aware that there were attempts to amend the Constitution to the effect. The Democrat Party was against the abortive army-initiated move to amend the Constitution. "And the Democrat Party will not change its stand. We support only action which seeks democracy," he said. Deputy leader of Prachakon Thai Party Phiphob Asitirat said he was not informed of the new move to amend the Constitution and refused to make any comments.

#### BRIEFS

TRADE WITH LAOS -- Thailand, during fiscal 1983 ending September, exported 858.65 million baht worth of products to Laos while imports were valued at 11.08 million baht. Goods exported by third countries through Thailand to Laos were valued at 796.27 million baht while Laos exported to third countries through Thailand were valued at 70.79 million baht. [Excerpt] [Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 2 Nov 83 p 17 BK]

VIETNAM, USSR SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

BK041736 Hanoi VNA in English 1604 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 4 -- Following is the full text of the long-term program for the development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics signed in Hanoi on October 31, 1983.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

Proceeding from the articles of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics signed on November 3, 1978 and in accordance with the principled suggestions on the continued development of Vietnamese-Soviet relations raised during the meetings between Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Soviet Supreme;

Considering that the principles of socialist internationalism, namely mutual respect for national sovereignty, independence and interests, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, complete equality, mutual benefit and assistance in a comradely spirit, have always been the basis of Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation;

Proceeding from the necessity to unceasingly develop the national economies of the two countries and on that basis to improve the working people's living conditions;

Reaffirming their determination to continue broadening and strengthening the all-round economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and to make this cooperation lasting and stable;

Willing to contribute to the implementation of the tasks in the present period set out by the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance on multilateral cooperation and increasing the participation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in socialist economic integration;

Confident that fraternal all-round cooperation between the two countries will serve the building of socialism and communism, the consolidation of peace and relaxation of international tension;

Basing themselves on the treaty between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the development and strengthening of the economic and scientific and technical cooperation signed on November 3, 1978;

Adopted this long-term program for development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

1. The Main Results of the Cooperation

The economic, scientific and technical relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union are characterized by the constant development of its scale and the constant broadening of the domains it encompasses in the national economy.

The volume of Soviet technical assistance to Vietnam in building and transformation of national economic projects has increased year after year. With the assistance of the Soviet Union, Vietnam has restored, improved and built more than 200 projects including the Thac Ba Hydroelectric power plant, the Uong Bi thermal power plant, coal mining projects, the Hanoi engineering plant, the Lam Thao phosphate fertilizer plant, the Bim Son cement works, the Haiphong port, a TV ground satellite communication station, various state farms specializing in vegetables, fruit trees and other tropical trees, many food enterprises, the Hanoi Polytechnics, various institutes for scientific research, and educational, job training, cultural and health establishments.

In the 1981-85 period, the volume of Soviet technical aid for Vietnam doubled that in the previous five-year period. With the Soviet help, the designing, construction and improvement are underway at major projects in the key branches of the Vietnamese economy such as the Hoa Binh hydropower electric plant, the Pha Lai thermo power electric plant, the Tri An Hydropower plant, open cast and tunnel coal mines, the Lao Cai apatite mine, equipment repair workshops, tin processing enterprises, the Thang Long bridge across the Red River, the union of house building enterprises and other projects.

The exchange of commodities between the SRV and the USSR has increased rapidly and is expected to treble the figure in the 1976-80 period. The Soviet Union has supplied Vietnam with materials of vital importance for the Vietnamese national economy such as gasoline, fertilizers, iron and steel, machinery and equipment. It has also supplied Vietnam with food.

For its part, Vietnam has supplied the Soviet Union with its diversified farm produce such as rubber, tea, coffee, fresh and canned vegetables, consumer goods made of local materials or materials supplied by the Soviet Union, [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 1100 GMT on 5 November in its report of the cooperation agreement here changes the word "Soviet Union" to "state."] and art and craft articles.

Vietnamese-Soviet scientific and technical cooperation is constantly increasing its role. With their joint efforts, the two sides are charting out scientific programs closely related to the needs of the Vietnamese national economy, and to the building of a modern material and technical basis for scientific research in Vietnam. Joint research projects have been begun on subjects of mutual concern.

The two sides will continue expanding cooperation in personnel training including the training of Vietnamese citizens in schools, factories and construction sites in the Soviet Union.

The expansion of the economic, trade, scientific and technical relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union has been undertaken alongside the perfecting of the existing forms of cooperation and the adoption of new ones.

The founding of the joint venture for oil and gas prospection and extraction on the southern continental shelf of Vietnam marks an important stage in Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation and has a strategic significance for Vietnam's economic development.

The cooperation in the manufacture of goods with Soviet materials in Vietnamese factories has proved to be a promising direction.

The general scheme for the development and distribution of the workforces from now till the year 2000 is being worked out with the participation of Soviet experts with a view to ensuring a scientific basis for Vietnam's programs of social and economic development.

The exchange of experiences in socialist construction has been more and more comprehensive and effective.



The relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union have assumed a more and more systematic character and are embarking on a long-term basis. The coordination of the state plans between the two countries, the mutual consultation on questions of long-term strategic development and coordination of economic policies have become an extremely important instrument to coordinate the programs carried out by the two countries.

The activities of the Vietnamese-Soviet intergovernmental committee on economic-scientific-technical cooperation in regularly examining the implementation of the commitments by both sides are enhancing the effect of the cooperation.

The new-type relations by Vietnam and the Soviet Union has become of our decisive factors for developing the economic potentials of Vietnam. On the basis of its cooperation with the USSR and the other countries in the socialist community, Vietnam has been able to overcome the consequences of foreign aggression, rehabilitate its war-ravaged national economy, resist the attacks launched by imperialist and expansionist [The radio version here changes "expansionist" to "hegemonist"] forces and step up the building of the material and technical base of socialism, thus laying requisites for improving the working people's living conditions. The continued expansion and intensification of the Vietnam-USSR economic cooperation meets the fundamental interests of the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples.

#### The Main Orientations of the Long-term Cooperation

In view of the tasks set out for the Vietnamese people in building the material-technical base of socialism and transforming step by step Vietnam into a socialist country with developed industry and agriculture, advanced science, technology and culture and on this basis to raise the living standard of the working people, the two sides deem it necessary to promote and accelerate their economic and scientific cooperation as well as to increase its effect continuously. To this end, they have agreed to:

- Enhance cooperation in the key branches of the national economy, firstly in agriculture and in the energy industries, including geologic survey and extraction and procession of oil, [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 1430 GMT on 5 November in its report on the cooperation agreement here adds: and gas.] and in the expansion of the transport, communications and post services.
- Continue cooperation in building the main branches of the engineering and metal industries, the chemical industry and the building material industry.
- Promote relations in training Vietnamese cadres in the cultural, educational and medical fields.
- Create necessary conditions to rapidly advance science and technology in Vietnam by means of broader participation of Soviet institutions in research projects which are underway, the transfer of technical documents and scientific information as well as results of scientific research, providing Vietnamese institutes and laboratories with necessary equipment and materials, sending of Soviet experts to Vietnam and sending Vietnamese citizens to the USSR.
- Increase cooperation in joint research projects of mutual concern.
- Increase the production of export goods in Vietnam with Soviet assistance, taking into account the needs of the Soviet national economy, with a view to providing necessary conditions for a balanced cooperation.



-- Continue cooperation in the direction of establishing joint enterprises as a new form of cooperation in order to facilitate the rapid development of the Vietnamese economy and the training of highly qualified Vietnamese personnel.

-- Expand cooperation on the basis of mutually beneficial compensation. To this effect, the two sides will jointly work out coordinated programmes.

-- Promote cooperation in the manufacture of goods in Vietnam with Soviet-supplied materials.

-- Expand goods exchange by way of cooperatives and organizations of the home trade ministries and adopt measures of supplementary exchanges through foreign trade agencies.

-- Seek new ways to expand goods exchange on a long-term basis in keeping with the export capacities and import needs of the two countries, and perfect the existing forms of their transactions and economic cooperation as a whole.

-- Perfect the coordination between planning bodies and economic organizations of the two countries in order to place on a regular and harmonious basis the process of examining and resolving questions relating to the implementation of the adopted programmes for development and intensification of cooperation.

-- Take necessary measures to make fuller use of the productive potentials already created in Vietnam and concentrate means and capacities on the construction of the key projects in the main economic branches of Vietnam. At the same time, the two sides will ensure the harmonious settlement of all matters concerning the building and operating of the most important cooperative projects, including the construction of a number of infrastructural projects, the supply of equipment and spare parts according to set objectives.

### 3. Priority Areas for Cooperation

The two sides hold that efforts should be centered on the cooperation in the following areas:

In agriculture -- to settle the food problem and to increase the exports of Vietnam, the Soviet Union will continue supplying agricultural machines and equipment: petrol and other materials, fertilizers and equipment for plant protection. The two sides will widen cooperation in growing and processing tropical vegetables and fruit, coffee, tea, tobacco and other industrial crops as well as in planting rubber trees and producing natural rubber, taking into account the needs of the Soviet economy for these products.

In the field of fuel and energy -- the two sides will continue prospecting and exploiting oil and gas on the continental shelf of south Vietnam with the framework of the present joint venture, build open-cast coal mines and pits, and power projects in accordance with the master plan of this service, firstly, the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant, the Tri An hydroelectric power plant, the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant high-voltage lines and transformers. When drawing the master plan for development and distribution of the productive forces in Vietnam, the two sides will carry out research necessary for the effective periodic use of the water resource of the Da River.

In metallurgy -- the cooperation will be carried out in the direction of building a modern metal industry for Vietnam associated with the development of the necessary power and material bases. In the framework of the necessary power and material bases. In the framework of this cooperation, the Soviet Union will firstly help Vietnam design and build a steel plant with a capacity of 500,000 tons a year using chiefly scrap iron as material. As a follow-up to this and on the basis of the most efficacious use of ferrous materials in Vietnam, it is hoped that within a short period the economic and technological feasibility study could be completed for building a steel complex with a capacity of 1.5 million tons a year.

In addition, measures will be taken to make fuller use of the capacity of the existing metal enterprises in Vietnam. As for the non-ferrous metals, the prime objective of cooperation is to develop the tin industry.

In engineering -- the two sides will cooperate in building the necessary establishments for metal working in order to meet Vietnam's needs.

Firstly, the Soviet Union will help Vietnam continue improving the Hanoi engineering works, complete the construction of the diesel engine factory, the Cam Pha engineering factory, build repair workshops for trucks and construction machines and the truck and tractor sparepart factory. The two sides will also continue to cooperate in designing and building an industrial valve factory, a forging and pressing equipment factory and a casting and forging factory.

In the chemical and oil processing industry -- the two sides will continue to cooperate in expanding the exploitation of apatite and producing phosphatic fertilizer, building oil refineries and petrochemical works on the basis of the domestic oil and gas resources and in manufacturing natural rubber products. The two sides will also continue cooperating in the designing and building of a cellulose factory, viscose factory, a nitrogenous fertilizer factory, a caustic sodium factory associated with the development of the necessary material and energy industries.

To meet the needs in medicine of the Vietnamese population, Vietnam and the Soviet Union will cooperate in building establishments for the production of a number of antibiotics in Vietnam.

In the field of transport, communications, and post, the two sides will complete the construction of the Thang Long bridge across the Red River, continue reconditioning Vietnam's railways and increasing the rail freight capacity, first of all on the Hanoi - Haiphong line, the Hanoi-Lao Cai line and the Hanoi marshalling yard, and building a wide-band microwave line between Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, and a coaxial cable line in keeping with the present agreement.

In geological survey -- the two sides will continue joint prospection for natural gas and oil, tin, apatite and iron and other minerals...considering it the basis for an effective use of Vietnam's natural resources and the continued strengthening of the material and technical foundations of Vietnam's geological service.

#### 4. Implementation of the Program

The concrete orientations and the volumes of the economic, scientific and technical cooperation projects under this cooperation program, the priority order as well as the time for their construction will be fixed and finalized in the process of coordinating the state plans of the two countries for the period from 1986 to 1990, and the next five year plans as well as during the drafting of other Vietnam-USSR cooperation programs.

The two sides have agreed to conduct consultations on the implementation of this long-term program. The Vietnam-USSR Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation will supervise the implementation of the program, and will make necessary suggestions aimed at satisfactorily carrying out the program.

The two sides may make amendments or adjustments to the program in the light of the results achieved as well as of the new capacities and needs emerging during the development of bilateral cooperation.

Done in Hanoi on the 31st of October, 1983 in two original copies in Vietnamese and Russian, both equally valid.

VIETNAM, USSR ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT ON SOVIET VISIT

BK041733 Hanoi VNA in English 1658 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Nov 4 -- At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, a party and government delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics led by G.A. Aliyev, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid an official friendship visit to the S.R.V. from Oct 27 to Nov 4, 1983.

The delegation paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the late president's residence and office.

Comrade G.A. Aliyev and his delegation were received by Le Duan, general-secretary of the CPVCC; Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the CPVCC and president of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the CPVCC and chairman of the Council of Ministers. The reception took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

The delegation met with the Vietnamese population of different social strata and was informed of achievements recorded by the fraternal Vietnamese people who are doing their best to implement the resolution of the fifth Congress of the C.P.V. It attended functions in celebration of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. treaty of friendship and cooperation and the inauguration of the generator unit No 1 at the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant. The delegation visited the construction site of the Hoa Binh hydro-electric power plant -- the largest to date in Southeast Asia -- the joint Vietnam-U.S.S.R. oil and gas enterprise and other major projects built with Soviet technical assistance.

Everywhere, the delegation was given a warm and friendly welcome which manifested the deep fraternal sentiments, the unanimity of views and the unbreakable solidarity between the two parties, states and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

A Vietnamese party and government delegation headed by Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. C.C. and chairman of the Council of Ministers, held talks with the Soviet party and government delegation headed by G.A. Aliyev.

Taking part in the talks on the Vietnamese side were Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. C.C. and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Lam, secretary of the C.P.V.C.C.; Tran Quynh, member of the C.P.V.C.C. and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Khac, member of the C.P.V.C.C. and minister of foreign trade; Dinh Nho Liem, member of the C.P.V.C.C. and Vietnamese ambassador to the U.S.S.R.; Nguyen Thi Nhu, member of the C.P.V.C.C. and vice-president of the Vietnam Women's Union; Hoang Quoc Dzung, deputy-head of the office of the Council of Ministers; Le Danh, vice-chairman of the State Commission for Planning; and Ta Huu Canh, head of the Department for the Soviet Union of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

On the Soviet side were also N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the C.P.S.U. C.C.; V.V. Treshkova, member of the C.P.S.U. C.C. and president of the Soviet Women's Committee; B.N. Chaplin, alternate member of the C.P.S.U. C.C. and ambassador of the U.S.S.R. to Vietnam; [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 1100 GMT on 4 November in its report of the joint statement here adds the following: Inozemtsev, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee;] Ye. I. Osadchuk, vice-chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; V.V. Gridnev, head of the Secretariat of the first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; and A.S. Zaytsev, head of the Department for Southeast Asia of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of complete unanimity on all matters discussed.

The party and government delegation of the S.R.V. informed the Soviet delegation of the Vietnamese achievements in implementing the resolutions of the fifth party congress and of the third and fourth plenums of the Party Central Committee aimed at building socialism and fighting against the multi-faceted war of sabotage conducted by Beijing expansionism and hegemonism.

The Soviet side highly values the achievements of the Vietnamese people in the carrying out of the resolution of the fifth party congress, in socialist construction, gradual improvement of the people's living standard, and in ensuring the firm defense of their country. The Soviet people believe that the Vietnamese people, under the experienced leadership of the C.P.V. led by Comrade Le Duan, will successfully realize President Ho Chi Minh's testament, namely, to build Vietnam into a strong and prosperous socialist country, a firm outpost of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia.

The Soviet Union highly values the contributions of the S.R.V. to consolidating the unity of the socialist community, and to the common struggle of fraternal countries aimed at improving the international situation and preserving and consolidating peace.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. [The radio version here adds: the Soviet Government,] and the entire Soviet people, the Soviet delegation wishes the Vietnamese people new successes in socialist construction, and in the struggle for peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The Soviet party and government delegation informs the Vietnamese delegation of the Soviet people's efforts in perfecting developed socialism, and in carrying out the resolutions of the 26th Party congress and of the plenums of the Party C.C. in November 1982 and in June 1983.

The Vietnamese side expresses the admiration of the Vietnamese Communists and entire people for the successes the Soviet people have recorded over the 66 years since the success of the Great October Socialist Revolution. These successes have strengthened the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole and served to demonstrate the Soviet Union's role as the bastion of peace and the reliable support of all revolutionary forces in the world.

The Vietnamese side emphasizes the great significance of the Soviet Union's foreign policy of peace. The Communist Party and the people of Vietnam warmly welcome and fully support the unswerving policy of the Soviet Union to safeguard and consolidate peace, prevent a nuclear war, stop the arms race and broaden and develop cooperation among all countries. This policy has been presented with a full sense of responsibility in various statements and speeches of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. This policy has become an important factor against the policy of imposition and aggression by imperialism. It is encouraging progressive forces the world over in their fight for peace, security, freedom and national independence.

The Vietnamese people sincerely wish their Soviet brothers under the leadership of the glorious CPSU headed by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov new success in the struggle aimed at continuing to increase the might of the Soviet state, and making still bigger contributions to the struggle of nations for peace and socialism.



2 [as received]

During the talks, the two delegations note with satisfaction that the Vietnamese-Soviet relations have developed fruitfully, in line with the treaty of friendship and co-operation signed between the SRV and the USSR in November 3, 1978. The treaty shows the desire of the parties and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union to constantly consolidate and strengthen the solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two countries. The treaty has become a firm instrument of the struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, for security of nations, having a positive effect on the development of the situation in Asia against the bellicose imperialist and international reactionary forces.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics once more reaffirm that the decisive factor for the constant development of the Vietnamese-Soviet relations is the fraternal cooperation between the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, based on ideological unity, mutual respect and trust, on the common objective of fighting for peace and building socialism and communism. The two sides express their determination to strive for the consolidation and development of the Soviet-Vietnamese relations on the basis of principles of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism in accordance with the Vietnamese-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation.

The two sides stress the special importance of the meetings between Comrade Le Duan and comrade Yu. V. Andropov for the constant consolidation of the fraternal friendship between the parties and peoples of the two countries.

The participants in the talks are committed to continue developing the relations between the two parties at all levels and stress that in the present situation, the ideological cooperation among the fraternal parties in the struggle against the hostile ideology is of particularly important significance and are determined to coordinate their actions in this area.

The two delegations express profound satisfaction at the all-round and strong development of the Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in economy, science and technology. The remarkable results of this cooperation are contributing to solving the tasks of the national economies of the two countries. This cooperation has practically helped Vietnam overcome difficulties and imbalances in the economy, develop production and improve the people's living conditions and build the material and technical bases of socialism.

The two sides consider the perfecting and enhancement of the effect of the economic, scientific and technological relations between the two countries to be an important task.

On behalf of the Communist Party, the government and people of Vietnam, the Vietnamese delegation expresses sincere and profound gratitude to the Communist Party, the government and people of the Soviet Union for their strong support and their generous [the radio version here changes "generous" to "selfless"] and effective assistance to Vietnam's socialist construction and national defence.

To concretize the important questions discussed by Comrade Le Duan and Comrade Yu. V. Andropov at the meetings in December 1982 and July 1983, the two sides see into some questions relating to Vietnamese-Soviet economic cooperation in the period to come, particularly in the fields of energy and metallurgy, expansion of the production of export goods, and further consolidation of the multifiform relations between Vietnam and the Far Eastern region and Siberia of the Soviet Union.

As a result of the talks, the two sides signed a long-term program on the development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.



The Soviet delegation once again reaffirms the consistent and principled policy of the Soviet Union to support and give all-round assistance to [The radio version here adds the word "fraternal"] Vietnam to help it develop the economy, science and culture, to bring into full play the achievements of socialism and to defend the independence and sovereignty of Vietnam.

Vietnam and the Soviet Union are determined to further develop cooperation between the two countries, accelerate the process of cooperation and distribution of international labour within the framework of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance. The two sides believe that the forthcoming summit conference of the member countries of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance on economic problems will further deepen the socialist economic integration.

## 3

On the pressing issues of the world situation, the participants in the talks note that the struggle between the two antagonistic social systems is taking place more acutely than ever. Imperialism, first of all the United States, is speeding up the arms race, conducting provocations in many regions, and making gross interference in the internal affairs of other countries. These activities are aimed at checking and holding back the development of the world socialist system, the independent countries and the national liberation movement. The two sides strongly denounce these activities since they are rendering the international situation extremely tense. They stress that there is now no other more urgent task for the world people than to avert all aggressive plots of the militarist forces. The initiatives expounded in the political declaration of the Prague meeting of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, the joint statement of the Moscow meeting of the party and state leaders of socialist countries, and the Soviet Union's proposals on the condemnation of nuclear war, on a nuclear freeze and banning the use of force in the outer space and from space to earth are all aimed at achieving this objective.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam fully supports Comrade Yuriy Andropov's September 28, 1983 statement, and stresses that this is a document of great political significance, a firm response to Washington's militarist foreign policy and to Reagan's hostile attacks on the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community.

The imperialist plan to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe in its hope of winning military superiority over the Soviet Union and other socialist countries portend very grave dangers to the destiny of peace.

The Vietnamese side voices its strong support for the countermeasures taken recently by the Warsaw Treaty member countries aimed at maintaining the equilibrium of forces in nuclear weapons between the Warsaw Treaty organization and NATO in Europe. The Vietnamese side highly values the new proposals put forth by the Soviet Union on October 27, 1983 which reflect the Soviet Union's sustained efforts in reaching agreements at the Geneva talks.

The two delegations sternly condemn the imperialist and other reactionary forces for their provocations against the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Cuba and other socialist countries.

The two sides once again declare that the socialist countries share the determination to defend their inviolable border lines and the historic gains of their nations against all violations by the imperialist and other reactionary circles.

The two sides are gratified at the constant development of the national liberation movement and the growing role of the newly liberated countries. They reiterate their consistent support for the struggle of peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, hegemonism, colonialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid, for the consolidation of their political and economic independence.

The participants in the talks lay emphasis on the mounting role played by the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle against the arms race, for a peaceful future of all nations and an equitable international cooperation. As an active member of the Nonaligned Movement, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will do its best to contribute to promoting its anti-imperialist tendency and to implementing the resolutions of the New Delhi Seventh Nonaligned Summit. Vietnam and the Soviet Union highly value the role played by India in preserving world peace and security of nations, and firmly believe that in its capacity as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, India will help to further strengthen the movement on the anti-imperialist principle and step up the struggle for peace and an equitable economic order.

The Vietnamese and Soviet delegations firmly denounce to world public opinion the danger emanating from the unceasing interference in Asian affairs by outside forces, first of all the United States, which are scheming to impose their will on nations in this region.

The two sides emphasize the increasingly grave threat caused by Washington's encouraging the revival of Japanese militarism and trying to involve Japan in its war preparation plans in Asia and the Pacific, and in NATO's militarist line.

Vietnam and the Soviet Union consistently stand for turning Asia into a continent of peace and good neighbourliness. The two sides are interested in the socialist countries' proposals aimed at ensuring peace and security in Asia, including the working out of confidence-building measures for the Far East, the signing of a convention on non-aggression and non-use of force in the relations between the countries in Asia and the Pacific, and other instruments to achieve the above-mentioned objectives.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam fully supports the Soviet Union's principled line aimed at normalizing its relations with the People's Republic of China.

The two sides exchange views on numerous issues related to the situation in Southeast Asia. They stress that the root cause of the continued tension in Southeast Asia lies in the hostile policy of the hegemonist and imperialist forces, which is jeopardizing the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, and in the unceasing outside interference in the affairs of this region. The Soviet Union entirely supports the three Indochinese countries' struggle to foil all manoeuvres of these forces.

The two sides hold that to stabilize the situation in Southeast Asia, it is necessary first of all to end outside interference in the internal affairs of the countries in the region. The problems in Southeast Asia can be solved only by peaceful means and by the promotion of dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries on the basis of mutual respect, non-imposition and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The Soviet Union totally supports the peace-loving foreign policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam as well as the constructive proposals put forth by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea for improving the situation in Southeast Asia and turning this region into a region of peace, stability and cooperation. It totally supports the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in its efforts to normalize its relations with the People's Republic of China on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, in the interests of the two peoples and of peace in Asia.

The Soviet Union acclaims the decision of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea to annually withdraw Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea. This troop withdrawal is a clear indication of the constant growth of the Kampuchean revolution and of the consistent policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam of respecting the independence and sovereignty of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The Soviet Union welcomes the further strengthening of the fraternal friendship, solidarity and all-round cooperation between the three Indochinese countries and welcomes the success of the Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea summit which has affirmed the line of the three countries to constantly develop their firm alliance. The close unity and the solidarity among the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples is an important factor of peace and stability in Asia and rest of the world.

The Vietnamese and Soviet delegations welcome the steady steps forwards of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in its national and social revival. Vietnam and the Soviet Union have given and will continue to give their consistent support for the Kampuchean people in building a new society and safeguarding the gains of the Kampuchean revolution.

The two sides declare that the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea -- the only legal representative of the Kampuchean people -- is the only government entitled to decide any issue concerning Kampuchea. The two sides resolutely condemn the schemes of suing the United Nations to cover up the constant interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and will constantly support this country to regain its legal seat at the United Nations and other international organizations.

Vietnam and the Soviet Union declare their fraternal solidarity with the people of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in socialist construction and national defence.

The two sides resolutely support the initiative to turn the Indian Ocean into a region of peace and call for the application of necessary measures in this sense at the earliest date. The two sides consider it imperative to convene an international conference on the Indian Ocean and resolutely demand that the United States and the forces allied to it stop their acts of preventing the convening of such a conference.

Vietnam and the Soviet Union energetically condemn the U.S. for invading Grenada and seriously threatening the sovereignty and security of Nicaragua. These acts violate the fundamental principles of international law and the U.N. Charter, crudely challenge the cause of peace, and freedom and nations and render the situation in Central America and the Caribbean extremely strained.

[Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 1430 GMT on 4 November in its report of the Vietnam-USSR joint statement here adds the sentence: The two sides demand the United States discontinue its invasion of Grenada and its intervention in the internal affairs of Nicaragua.] The two delegations strongly condemn the U.S. direct military intervention in the Near East, thus causing an explosive situation in the region. They demand an end to all intervention in Lebanon by the imperialists, and the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from all territories occupied by them. The two sides stress their determination to defend the unity, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon, demand an end to the threats and provocations against Syria, Libya and other Arab countries. Vietnam and the Soviet Union affirm their desire to continue promoting by all means a global and equitable solution to the Near East issue with the participation of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, the only legal representative of the Palestinian people.

The Vietnamese delegation and the Soviet delegation express their deep satisfaction at the result of the talks which manifests complete mutual understanding and identity of views between the two parties and the two countries on all questions brought up. The two sides believe that the official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam by the delegation of the Soviet party and government will help further strengthen [the radio version here adds the phrase: fraternal international solidarity and] all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, thus making still greater contributions to the consolidation of the socialist community and of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, the Soviet Party and government delegation has invited a delegation of the party and Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam to pay an official friendship visit to the Soviet Union. The Vietnamese side thanked the Soviet side for this and accepted the invitation with pleasure. The date of the visit will be agreed upon through the diplomatic channel.

[The radio version here adds a final paragraph: Hanoi, 4 November 1983.]

PHAM VAN DONG'S 31 OCTOBER HANOI MEETING ADDRESS

OWO40125 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Excerpts] This afternoon, at Hanoi's Ba Dinh Conference Hall, the CPV Central Committee, the SRV Council of Ministers, the VFF Central Committee, the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association [VSFA], and the Hanoi Municipal Committee of the CPV held a solemn meeting to mark the 5th anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-USSR treaty of friendship and cooperation and the 66th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, and to welcome the Soviet party and government delegation, led by Comrade Aliyev, currently on official visit to our country.

Attending this afternoon's solemn meeting were comrades from the party Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers, the VFF Central Committee, and the VSFA; representatives of political parties, mass organizations, and religions; VPA cadres and combatants; labor heroes; heroes of the armed forces; and representatives of people of all walks of life in the capital.

Also present at the meeting were comrades of the Soviet party and government delegation and the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society delegation currently on an official visit to our country, comrade specialists working in Vietnam, cadres and personnel of the Soviet Embassy, and members of the diplomatic corps.

The Ba Dinh Conference Hall was decorated with Soviet and Vietnamese flags and banners glorifying Soviet-Vietnamese friendship. Placed at the center of the ceremonial platform was a portrait of the venerable and beloved President Ho Chi Minh, who laid the foundation for Vietnamese-Soviet friendship.

At 1500 sharp, the meeting presidium advanced to the ceremonial platform.

Taking part in the meeting presidium were Comrades Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly; To Huu, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Do Muoi, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Senior General Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and national defense minister; Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and foreign minister; architect Huynh Tan Phat, vice chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the VFF Central Committee Presidium; Nghiem Xuan Yem, secretary general of the Vietnam Democratic Party; Nguyen Xien, secretary general of the Vietnam Socialist Party; Nguyen Lam, secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Tran Quynh, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Thi Nhu, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Vietnam Women's Union; Nguyen Vinh, member of the party Central Committee and VSFA chairman; Vu Quang, member of the party



Central Committee and head of the Foreign Relations Department of the party Central Committee; Le Khac, member of the party Central Committee and foreign trade minister; Nguyen Duc Thuan, member of the party Central Committee and VCTU chairman; Nguyen Van Hieu, culture minister; Nguyen Thi Hang, secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee; Le Van Luong, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee; Tran Vy, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee; Dinh Nho Liem, member of the party Central Committee and Vietnamese ambassador to the Soviet Union; Senior Colonel Pham Tuan hero of the armed forces and Vietnamese cosmonaut; and Cu Thi Hau, Vietnamese Labor heroine

Also participating in the meeting presidium were Comrades Aliyev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and head of the Soviet party and government delegation; Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Tereshkova, member of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and chairman of the Soviet Women's Committee; Chaplin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet ambassador to Vietnam; and Semenov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, vice chairman of the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Society [SVFS], and hero of the Soviet Union.

After a military band played the Vietnamese and Soviet national anthems, children of the capital, representing our country's children, presented bouquets to the comrade presidium members.

Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong delivered the opening speech. He said:

[Begin Pham Van Dong recording] Esteemed Comrade Geydar Aliyev and other comrades of the Soviet party and government delegation, esteemed presidium, comrades: We are gathering here today for a solemn meeting of representatives of the people of Hanoi, the capital, to welcome the Soviet party and government delegation, led by Comrade Geydar Aliyev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which came for an official friendship visit to our country. [applause]

Your visit, comrades, beautifully coincides with two valuable anniversaries, namely, the 66th anniversary of the victory of the Great October Revolution and the 5th anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the SRV and the great USSR. You are bringing us very valuable, unswerving feelings, feelings as clear as sunlight, feelings that manifest noble socialist internationalism, feelings that are evergreen and remain stable forever. [applause]

While the Soviet people are doing their best in their struggle for world peace, U.S. imperialism is rushing to a new crime: It is brazenly invading the Republic of Grenada, an independent and sovereign country. This event has all the more brought out the profound importance and the fresh, realistic significance of the Soviet peace initiative. Therefore, now more than ever, all progressive mankind should valiantly stand up and persist in its struggle for peace. Peace will certainly be preserved and, with peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism will make vigorous, steady progress, full of fine prospects. [applause] [end recording]

After his speech, Comrade Aliyev presented the CPV Central Committee and the SRV Council of Ministers with a portrait of the great Lenin.

The meeting closed in an atmosphere filled with sentiments of fraternal solidarity of comrades sharing the same ideals. As Chairman Pham Van Dong said in his closing speech, the Vietnamese people will do their utmost to further strengthen the solidarity and all-round cooperation with the fraternal Soviet people.

PHAM VAN DONG BIDS FAREWELL TO ALIYEV DELEGATION

OW040155 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Over the past few days, people throughout our country again had an opportunity to express their warm sentiments to the envoys from the land of the great Lenin. The Soviet party and government delegation, led by Comrade Aliyev, member of Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, paying an official friendship visit to our country since 27 October, has kindled in our people sentiments of love and gratitude to the Soviet Union, Vietnam's biggest and most reliable ally. Over the past few days, friendship meetings have been held in Hanoi between our party and state leaders and the comrades of the Soviet party and government delegation.

It may be said that, over the past few days, all our people in Hanoi and in other localities where the delegation visited expressed feelings of friendship and deep gratitude to the Soviet party, state, and fraternal people for their support and disinterested and effective assistance to Vietnam. And this morning the people of Hanoi, the capital, once again had the opportunity to express these sincere sentiments on behalf of the people throughout the country when they attended an official ceremony to bid farewell to the Soviet comrades and friends who were departing for the city bearing our beloved Uncle Ho's name.

The government guesthouse this morning was resplendent with the flags of Vietnam and the Soviet Union and the banners carrying slogans hailing Vietnamese-Soviet friendship. Thousands of representatives of the people of the capital lined Ngo Quyen Street, waving the flags of the two countries.

A friendly meeting was held between Chairman Pham Van Dong of the Council of Ministers and Comrade Aliyev and his party at the government guesthouse. Comrade Pham Van Dong cordially inquired about the health of the members of the Soviet delegation. Comrade Aliyev said with emotion:

[Begin Aliyev recording in Russian fading into Vietnamese translation]

Once again, on behalf of the members of the Soviet delegation and the Soviet experts present here, I thank you comrades for your hospitality, your true friendship, and for all the fine things we have enjoyed in your beautiful land. Once again, I would like to say that we are very delighted to make this visit to your country. And once again, I want to say that meetings like this are very necessary at the present stage. We are very pleased with the documents we have approved. Rest assured that we will make a report to our Politburo and to Comrade Andropov and will do everything we can to fulfill our commitments. [applause] [end recording]

[Begin Pham Van Dong recording in Vietnamese intermingled with Russian translation]

I am sure that you will make a report to Comrade Andropov and the members of the Politburo. In my view, you should briefly state that you have outstandingly fulfilled your assigned mission. If you should want to add something, please tell Comrade Andropov that Comrade Le Duan, our Political Bureau, our party Central Committee, our government, our people, and I wish to convey to Comrade Andropov and other comrade leaders our warm sentiments as I expressed to you at yesterday's meeting and please further add that we are communists [applause] and that we will strive to put to better use the invaluable aid we are getting from the Soviet Union. This is the only and most correct attitude in return for your aid. I am sure that you agree with me. I hope that our comrade experts also agree with us. [applause] [end recording]

After this cordial meeting, the official farewell ceremony took place in front of the government guesthouse in an atmosphere filled with the sentiments between comrades and brothers sharing the same ideals.

As the time for farewell came, Comrade Pham Van Dong, Do Muoi, Nguyen Co Thach, and many other comrades affectionately hugged the Soviet guests. With emotion, Comrade Aliyev suggested that he and Comrade Pham Van Dong and other comrades have their pictures taken. After these moving moments, Comrade Aliyev and the members of his delegation once again said farewell to our party and state leaders and to the people of Hanoi, the capital.

#### Delegation Departs

BK041718 Hanoi VNA in English 1650 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi, VNA November 4 -- The Soviet party and government delegation headed by Geydar A. Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and first vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left Ho Chi Minh City today, concluding its official friendship visit to Vietnam.

Present at the farewell ceremony held at Tan Son Nhut airport were Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the party Central Committee, vice-president of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association; Nguyen Van Linh, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the city party committee; Mai Chi Tho, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the city people's committee; and Dinh Nho Liem, member of the party C.C., and ambassador to the U.S.S.R.

O.A. Volkov, Soviet consul-general and many Soviet experts working in Ho Chi Minh City were also present.

During their stay in the city, the Soviet guests were warmly received by the city party committee and people's committee. They called at the Nha Rong wharf where President Ho Chi Minh left the country in 1911 to find the way for national salvation, and attended a grand meeting in honour of the fifth anniversary of the Vietnam-USSR treaty of friendship and cooperation and the 66th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

The delegation also visited the Ba Son shipyard, the Viet Thang textile factory, the biggest of its kind in the south where 40 percent of its production is exported to the Soviet Union, the Tri An hydroelectric power project being built with Soviet assistance, the Dong Nai rubber company, the Bien Hoa ceramics factory, the Vung Tau-Con Dao special sector and the Vietnam-Soviet oil and gas joint venture.

#### BRIEFS

FORESTRY PRODUCTION UP -- Hanoi VNA Nov 3 -- The forestry service of Ho Chi Minh City in the past nine months exploited more than 28,500 cubic metres of timber and 1,200 cubic metres of flooring plans for export, an increase of 30 percent over the same periods last year. The logging camps and state farms of the city in the same period planted 7.2 million trees and 1,500 hectares of mangroves, mostly in the suburban district of Duyen Hai. Besides, the forestry service has introduced 30 innovations saving the state funds more than one million dong. In the last quarter of this year, the service will strive to reach the 1983 target of 46,000 cubic metres of timber and 2,000 hectares of mangroves. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 3 Nov 83 OW]

VOTE ON UN GRENADA RESOLUTION 'CHANGED'

BK040919 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Australia has changed its vote on Grenada at the United Nations to an abstention rather than a condemnation of the American-led invasion of the Caribbean island.

The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, ordered the Australian mission to the United Nations to change the vote after what appeared to be an embarrassing breach of his earlier instructions. Mr Hayden told federal parliament that he had previously briefed the Australian delegation to abstain from voting, unless a substantial number of western nations supported the resolution to condemn the invasion. He said the delegation has misinterpreted his instructions as a meaning that they should support the resolution.

The Australian abstention reduced the number of nations deploring the invasion to 107 and increased the abstentions to 28. Nine countries, including the United States, voted against the measure. (Jim Middleton) reports that the Australian delegation are refusing to comment on the matter publicly.

Unions Condemn Invasion

BK041110 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] About 50 Australian unions have called on the United States to end its political and military intervention in Grenada. Representatives of the waterside workforce as well as those in the building, mining and associated industries presented their letter to the office of the American Consulate General in Sydney. The protestors asked that it be forwarded to the United States Congress. An official of the Seamen's Union of Australia, Mr (Laurie Stein), said he believed that the unions' letter would be given serious consideration.

DETAILS OF MANILA'S BAN ON REPORTER SOUGHT

BK041116 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, has asked the Australian Embassy in Manila to seek further details from the Philippines Government on its reasons for banning Australian journalist Michael Richardson. Mr Hayden is considering asking the Philippines to review its decision, but first is awaiting further information.

The Philippines has told Mr Richardson, who was the Southeast Asian correspondent for the Melbourne AGE newspaper, that his reports are biased against it and he is no longer welcome as a journalist.

PHILIPPINES LIFTS BAN IMPOSED ON JOURNALIST

BK050902 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] President Marcos of the Philippines has lifted a ban imposed on Thursday on the Australian journalist, Mr Michael Richardson. A presidential statement said the ban on Mr Richardson entering the Philippines had been reconsidered and he was now free to travel to the country on news assignments.

The Singapore-based journalist is Southeast Asian correspondent for the Sydney MORNING HERALD and the Melbourne AGE newspapers.

Radio Australia's Singapore correspondent, Bob Wurth, says the Manila government, which gave no reason for lifting the ban, followed an approach to two Philippine ministers by the Australian ambassador in Manila, Mr Roy Fernandez. [sentence as heard]



FRG'S HELMUT KOHL ARRIVES 4 NOV, MEETS LEADERS

BK041301 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his wife are scheduled to attend a state banquet hosted by President Suharto and Madame Tien Suharto at Negara Palace at 2000 today. The state guests, who arrived in Jakarta this afternoon, have paid a courtesy call on President and Madame Suharto at Merdeka Palace and on Vice President and Madame Suharto at Merdeka Palace and on Vice President and Madame Umar Wirahadikusumah at Merdeka Selatan Palace. Official talks between President Suharto and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl will be conducted at Merdeka Palace tomorrow morning. In the afternoon, the state guests are scheduled to leave Indonesia for home, ending their tour of Asian countries.

## Joins Suharto at Banquet

BK042105 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] President Suharto has said that mankind now lives in an alarmed world atmosphere. The arms race between large powers in the world still shows no signs of decreasing, while the struggle for influence among the large powers continues, dragging with them powerless countries in the world. President Suharto made these remarks at a state banquet given in honor of West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his party at Negara Palace this evening.

It is the president's opinion that in facing the critical world situation, the problems of disarmament, East-West relations, and North-South dialogue are main problems requiring foremost attention, and that serious efforts by all concerned are required to find a just and proper solution to these issues based on the principles of equality and common interests of mankind

Elsewhere in his speech, President Suharto said although the responsibility of carrying out national development in order to attain a just and prosperous society lies entirely in Indonesia's hands, Indonesia also realizes the need of foreign cooperation. In this context, the president, on behalf of the Indonesian Government and people, thanked the West German Government and people for their understanding. It was the president's opinion that there were still many fields of cooperation which could be developed by both countries, especially the fields of economy, trade, scientific knowledge, and technology.

President Suharto also expressed his gratitude for West Germany's attention and understanding of ASEAN's objectives and continuous support of the ASEAN stand on the Kampuchean issue as well as for encouraging ASEAN-EEC cooperation.

In his reply, Chancellor Helmut Kohl said that West Germany would continue to assist Indonesia in attaining its objectives for the prosperity of the peoples of both countries. Helmut Kohl believed that private capital investment and cooperation between entrepreneurs were the best, least expensive, and most profitable form of economic progress and, at the same time, beneficial to the German economy.

On ASEAN, the West German chancellor said its goal should serve as a beneficial example of politics and cooperation. ASEAN has become an economic region with the highest growth rate in the world. Kohl said he was proud of development in ASEAN-EEC cooperation, which has already shown satisfactory results.

Prior to the state banquet, President Suharto and his wife exchanged souvenirs with Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his wife. Tomorrow morning, President Suharto and Chancellor Helmut Kohl will hold official talks at Merdeka Palace, while Madame Tien Suharto will accompany Mrs Kohl on a tour of Mini-Indonesia Park.

## Holds Press Conference

BK051355 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl has said Indonesia takes first place among Third World countries in financial and technical cooperation with West Germany. Speaking to newsmen at a press conference at the state guest house today, Helmut Kohl briefed newsmen on the outcome of his talks with President Suharto this morning.

He said that he had exchanged views with President Suharto on the need to further enhance and expand cooperation in the economic, scientific, cultural and other sectors between the two countries. Both countries also agreed to further strengthen economic cooperation, which is already making steady progress. To this end, both sides agreed to further the deployment of investment capital, which has already reached DM220 million and will be further increased. Helmut Kohl said cooperation in the scientific field, which was agreed upon in 1978, covered the energy and transportation sectors. In these two sectors West Germany is aware of the need to transfer technology and private capital investments to Indonesia. Helmut Kohl also said that he had discussed with President Suharto the need to further enhance the already close relations between ASEAN and the EEC have been very satisfactory and reflect an example which should be further developed.

## Meets With President

BK050915 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] The 2-hour closed door meeting between President Suharto and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl at the Merdeka Palace resulted in agreement on several issues. Minister of State and State Secretary Sudharmono told newsmen that the talks covered regional, bilateral and international issues. In the economic field the two sides discussed the balance of payments, with the aim of speeding up Indonesian exports to West Germany. The talks also covered exchanges of visits by officials of the two countries from technical up to senior levels. Pursuant to this, it is expected that the West German president will visit Indonesia next year. In the aviation industry sector, which has already rapidly developed, the two sides discussed cooperation in manufacturing an improved Airbus-300 aircraft.

Prior to the meeting, Chancellor Helmut Kohl received a pair of giant Komodo dragon lizards. The presentation was conducted symbolically, using wood carvings and photographs.

## Ends Visit, Departs

BK051308 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his party left Indonesia for home at 1730 today. The West German state guest was seen off with full state honors by President and Mrs Suharto and Vice President and Mrs Umar Wirahadikusumah at Halim Perdanakusuma International Airport in Jakarta. Also present at the ceremony were high-level state leadership, Cabinet ministers and members of the local West German community. Before leaving Indonesia, the West German chancellor and Mrs Kohl bade farewell to President and Mrs Suharto at the Merdeka Palace with both sides exchanging souvenirs.

BRIEFS

DUTCH FOOD AID -- A food-aid contract involving 20,000 tons of wheat grain from the Dutch Government for Indonesia was signed in Jakarta on 1 November by the head of the logistics board and the Dutch ambassador to Indonesia. The Dutch food aid is worth \$3.3 million. The food, made available as a grant, was scheduled for shipment to Indonesia in November and December 1983. [Summary] [Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 2 Nov 83 BK]

MALAYSIAPEACEKEEPING ROLE FOR VIETNAM SUGGESTED

BK040848 Hong Kong AFP in English 0634 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Nov 4 (AFP) -- Malaysia has proposed a possible Vietnamese role in an international peace-keeping force for Kampuchea once Hanoi agrees to withdraw its troops backing the Phnom Penh government, sources here said.

the sources said Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie discussed ideas for continuing the dialogue between Hanoi and its non-communist neighbors with his Vietnamese counterpart, Nguyen Co Thach, last month in New York. Mr Ghazali reportedly said that Hanoi should agree to pull out its forces, starting at the Thai-Kampuchean border, as already proposed by foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

ASEAN in turn could then agree to inclusion of Vietnamese troops in an international force to supervise Kampuchea's move to self-determination, the Malaysian suggested, according to the sources. Further details were not immediately available.

The proposal provided for the involvement of all Kampuchean factions in the process of national reconciliation and re-establishment of the country's neutral and non-aligned status after the withdrawal of Vietnam's estimated 150,000-170,000 troop. A senior foreign ministry official said that Mr Thach was expected to respond to the Malaysian suggestion shortly, probably after his scheduled visits to Jakarta and Australia at the end of this month.

Mr Ghazali was expected to discuss his proposals when foreign ministers of ASEAN -- which groups Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines -- meet in Jakarta on Monday. (In Jakarta, several top ASEAN diplomats said that the ministers would try to develop new proposals to end the Kampuchean crisis, triggered by the ouster of the Khmer Rouge regime by Vietnamese-led troops in January of 1979.)

VOPM REPORTS ON FIGHTING WITH THAI TROOPS

BK061250 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Malaya in Malay 1230 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] On 30 September, soldiers of our Army (?patrol) operating on the border of northeast Kedah and Thailand ambushed a patrol of the reactionary Thai Army on a highway at [words indistinct].

In May, the reactionary Thai Army had entered a jungle area in the region and attacked our army. Under heavy blows from our army, the enemy force suffered defeat. Subsequently, they withdrew from the jungle and settled for a long time in a village, aiming to obstruct the activities of our army. At the beginning of September, they ambushed our army in the region. As a result, (?one soldier) was killed.

In view of this incident, and upholding the principle that we shall not attack if not attacked and if we are attacked we shall hit back, our army took firm action and found an opportunity to hit back at the enemy on 30 September. In the fighting, our army succeeded in killing or wounding eight enemy soldiers and seized two automatic rifles [words indistinct] as well as several military items.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH JAPAN, ROK -- Deputy Minister for Trade and Industry Muhyiddin Yassin has told parliament that in 1982, Malaysia's export to South Korea totalled 1,023 million ringgit, compared with import of 608 million ringgit. In the same year, Malaysia's export to Japan totalled 5,722 million ringgit, compared with import of 7,252 million ringgit. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 24 Oct 83 BK]

GOVERNMENT PROTEST NOTE PRESENTED TO U.S. ENVOY

OW041418 Quezon City RPM Television Network in English 1100 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] The Philippine Government's protest against the U.S. House of Representatives' resolution on the Aquino probe and calling of free elections was formally served today on U.S. Ambassador Michael Armacost. Acting Foreign Minister Manuel Collantes summoned Ambassador Armacost and presented the Philippines' protest note.

The government said the U.S. lawmakers might have been moved by good intentions, but the note pointed out the U.S. Congress resolution addressed concerns which are basically internal affairs of the Philippines and which are best left to the judgment of the Filipino people.

OPPOSITION LEADER CLAIMS U.S. BACKS TRANSITION PLAN

BK041053 Hong Kong AFP in English 0724 GMT 4 Nov 83

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Text] Manila, Nov 4 (AFP) -- A leading opposition leader today charged that the U.S. Government and foreign lending institutions were backing an "easy and nonviolent" plan to solve the Philippine crisis by setting up a transition government led by Prime Minister Cesar Virata.

Former Senator Lorenzo Tanada, speaking at the launching of a major nationalist organization, said that under the scheme, President Ferdinand Marcos would step down in favor of an executive committee with Mr Virata as chairman and opposition members acceptable to Washington. The committee would govern the country until elections for a new regime, to the 85-year-old "grand old man" of the Philippine opposition. [sentence as received] Saying the plan was supported by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and foreign banks to which the Marcos government (owes) billions of dollars, Mr Tanada warned the opposition against backing it and urged a sustained struggle against U.S. "imperialism."

"Some opposition leaders, and not a few businessmen and local bankers, I understand, have already been attracted to this plan... but experience tells us that in the long run the easy way is not always the right way," he said. "The executive committee would consist of certain existing members like Prime Minister Cesar Virata, who would be asked to be its head, tacitly selected or approved by the U.S., the IMF or a large group of foreign banks," he said. "The other members of the committee would be opposition leaders against whom the U.S. and the banks aforementioned have no objection," he added. Such a committee would be "under the influence or control of the United States and foreign vested interests," and "the defects of the old system will remain to foster and exacerbate unrelieved grievances," Mr Tanada added.

Under the present setup, the Executive Committee is a 15-seat body above the Cabinet which helps the president manage daily affairs of state. Should the presidency be vacated, it would act as a caretaker government until presidential polls were held. Mr Tanada said the U.S. plan called for an expanded executive committee to manage the country until the new government would take office.

The U.S. and lending institution's plan is the "third alternative" to "more repression, more terror, more assassination to hold on to power" by the Marcos regime, and to paralysis of the government by the middle- and upper-classes, which would "identify themselves with the rest of the country," he said. The opposition leader was referring to the unprecedented unity of hundreds of thousands of rich and middle-class Filipinos in demanding urgent reform and the Marcos government's resignation.



This Southeast Asian nation of 53 million people is facing its worst political and economic crisis in decades, much of it sparked by the still-unsolved August 21 murder of top opposition leader Benigno Aquino. "Nationalism should, therefore, be our battle cry, for only under this banner can we as a people unite and assert our identity as a separate state," Mr Tanada told 500 founding members of the "Nationalist Alliance for Justice, Freedom and Democracy." The alliance, headed by Mr Tanada and other opposition figures, said in a statement today that "the U.S. Marcos dictatorship is chiefly responsible for the crisis situation." "The only viable option left for the people to resolve the full-blown crisis is to dismantle the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship," the alliance added.

The alliance founding members, according to one of the organizers, have yet to decide their stand on the National Assembly elections next May but were considering the polls as one of their options to assume power. Mr Tanada is chairman of the POP-LABAN national opposition party and was the leading defense lawyer of former Senator Aquino while the latter was in prison here from the imposition of martial law in 1972 to his departure in 1980 for heart surgery in the United States. He was also among those who backed Mr Aquino's decision to return home and help lead the opposition against the 18-year-old Marcos regime.

#### Marcos, KBL To Discuss Succession

OW061648 Hong Kong AFP in English 1524 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Manila, Nov 6 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos is planning to meet with a caucus of the ruling New Society Movement (KBL) Party Tuesday to discuss vital political and economic issues, including the question of presidential succession, the presidential palace said today. A palace statement said Mr Marcos would consult the KBL hierarchy on the possibility of filling the five remaining slots in the Executive Committee, a 15-seat body empowered to act as government caretaker if the presidency is vacated. Concern over the health of Mr. Marcos, 66, who has ruled this country for 18 years, recently focused attention once again on the question of who would succeed him.

Mr Marcos' recent announcement that the president's powers would pass on to the prime minister as chairman of the Executive Committee has been criticized by politicians urging the restoration of the vice presidency. Mr Marcos abolished the vice presidency when he imposed martial law in 1972. He later created the Executive Committee, which includes his wife, who is minister for human settlements, Imelda Marcos, to train future national leaders.

#### MILITARY LEADERS REAFFIRM CIVILIAN CONTROL

BK041206 Hong Kong AFP in English 1149 GMT 4 Nov 83

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Excerpts] Manila, Nov 4 (AFP) -- The Philippines' top military officials today renewed a pledge to uphold civilian supremacy in government and ruled out the possibility of a military takeover, the presidential palace announced.

The military leaders for the first time joined a Cabinet and Executive Committee meeting chaired by President Ferdinand Marcos to "acquaint them directly with major policy decisions involving them and which they would help implement," a palace statement said. Mr Marcos was quoted as saying that the military officials, led by General Fabian Ver, Armed Forces chief of staff, were included to "bring about better coordination" between the military and civil arms of government. Mr Marcos and Gen Ver reportedly stressed the importance of civilian supremacy over the military in government during the two-hour meeting on important political and economic issues.

The palace statement today quoted Gen Ver, a longtime Marcos aide and loyalist, as telling the president: "the civil officials, of course, will always reign supreme, and we will support your policies. I speak, sir, for the people's and republic's Armed Forces, and the officers." Whatever decisions will be made by the civilian authorities, we will defend to the death," Gen Ver, who is also chief of the presidential guard, reportedly added.

The palace also quoted unnamed military officials asked about the possibility of a military coup d'etat as saying: "If there were any group of officers even thinking of any such plan, the great majority of the Armed Forces would immediately eliminate them." President Marcos was said to have been confident about his government's ability to overcome the present crisis and urged the military to uphold civilian rule. "It is my purpose to see to it that the military shall be solidly behind the decisions of the duly constituted and authorized civil bodies in government including the Executive Committee," Mr Marcos reportedly said.

Besides General Ver, president at today's meeting at the presidential palace were the vice chief of staff, Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos, the chiefs of the Army, Navy and Air Force, and the national police chief for metro Manila, General Prospero Olivas and the general staff.

#### Civil Authority Vowed

HK050021 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] The military pledged yesterday to uphold civilian authority and defend to the death decisions made by the civil government. The military leaders, led by Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver, also vowed to stop any group of officers planning a coup d'etat. Gen Ver made the pledge in an interview after the meeting of the Cabinet and the Executive Committee at Malacanang yesterday.

The military leaders participated in the Cabinet meeting for the first time yesterday, at a summons from President Marcos. The president said the presence of the military in the meeting was aimed at fostering better coordination between the military and civilian branches of the government within the framework of the constitution. During the meeting, Gen Ver reiterated the loyalty of the Armed Forces to the republic and the constitution, which upholds civilian supremacy over the military.

During the meeting at Malacanang, the Cabinet and the Executive committee also discussed broader economic and monetary measures to cope with the present difficulties. The measures include efforts to increase production, expand export earnings, and limit imports only to highly essential products, to save on foreign exchange. The meeting, presided over by the president, also discussed the pricing of commodities due to the hike in the price of gasoline and other petroleum products. However, the president said the prices of rice and corn will be maintained, to prevent the big merchants from cornering the benefits in price hikes in staples; but he said farmers will be consulted in future price hikes in staples. The president also said there was good reason for optimism about the bright prospects in the Philippine economy. He noted that foreign economic experts themselves are optimistic that the Philippines will recover from its present economic difficulties, and that the situation is encouraging.

#### Pledge Satisfies Virata

OW050725 Hong Kong AFP in English 0708 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Manila, Nov 5 (AFP) -- Prime Minister Cesar Virata has expressed satisfaction with the military's pledge to always uphold civilian supremacy in the Philippine Government.

The premier told a news conference late yesterday that General Fabian Ver, Armed Forces chief of staff, had earlier told the Cabinet and Presidential Executive Committee that the military would uphold "all aspects" of the Constitution. Mr Virata cited in particular the 1973 Constitution's provisions on presidential succession, under which the 15-seat Executive Committee chaired by the premier would act as caretaker if the presidency was vacated and would govern until presidential elections were held.

Concern over the health of President Ferdinand Marcos, 66, who has ruled this country for 18 years, recently focused attention here again on the sensitive issue of succession. The prime minister said Mr Marcos yesterday included the military in the Cabinet-Executive Committee meeting because "there were decisions wherein we will work together." Political observers, including opposition leaders, fear a military takeover in case of political instability in the post-Marcos period.

The Executive Committee, now with only 10 members, including the president's wife and Human Settlements Minister Imelda and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, is above the Cabinet and assists the president in his day-to-day work.

#### Marcos Comments on Meeting

HK060303 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] President Marcos said yesterday the military leaders who attended Friday's meeting of the Cabinet and the Executive Committee were invited so they would know directly policy decisions requiring their involvement, but they did not participate in the decisionmaking. The chief executive said the presence of the military leaders demonstrated the solidarity between the civil and military arms of government and refuted claims raised by the political opposition of a coup d'etat or military takeover of the government.

During the meeting, Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver spoke on behalf of the country's Armed Forces. He said the military were united behind the civil government and would always uphold the Constitution and recognize civilian supremacy.

Meanwhile leaders of the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan yesterday lashed out at the opposition for deliberately and maliciously misinterpreting the presence of military leaders during the joint meeting of the Cabinet and the Executive Committee. Deputy Prime Minister and majority floor leader Jose Rono said, they are seeing phantoms where there are none. Rono said that, on the contrary, the statement of Gen Fabian Ver and the presence of the senior officers at the meeting clearly demonstrated the military's acknowledgement of civilian supremacy in the country. He explained that the military were invited so they would be acquainted first-hand with the decisions made by the president and his highest policymakers, to guide them in implementing their own assignments.

#### Further Details Revealed

HK050428 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] The Kilusang Bagong Lipunan will hold another caucus on Tuesday. The ruling party is expected to settle once and for all the party dispute on political issues, including the proposal to restore the vice presidency. The proposal may be broadened to include another aspect of the rule on succession. President Marcos announced the holding of the caucus at a joint Cabinet-Executive Committee meeting at Malacanang.

The president has maintained that along the provisions of a special law based on the constitutional provision, the prime minister, as chairman of the Executive Committee, will take over as acting president in case something happens to the president.

More on the Malacanang meeting from correspondent (Joe Sabrino):

[Begin recording] The Cabinet and Executive Committee meeting mapped out programs for the country's economic recovery. These programs are designed to refill the country's dollar reserves, increase food production, and encourage more exports. For the first time, the military top brass attended the Cabinet-Executive Committee meeting. President Marcos explained why he invited them. [end recording]

[Begin Marcos recording] It has always been the tradition that, in view of the constitutional provision that the military is directly subordinate to and must follow the decisions of the civilian government, the military is never informed directly about decisions, no matter how critical and important or crucial, and no matter how they may impinge upon the military operations of our military arm, to such an extent that in many instances the president has had to go out of his way to explain to the military exactly what the civil government is doing. It is now about time that the military and the civil government know what each other is doing. It is axiomatic both in any kind of endeavor, whether peaceful or warlike, that the participant in any hostility is a better soldier whenever he knows what the objective is and what he is fighting for. In many instances, I notice that the ordinary soldier or even the highest ranking officers do not know why a decision was arrived at. They not only do not know why a decision was arrived at; they do not know the objective, they do not know the means by which to attain the objective, and they do not know exactly the personalities involved in the civil government. We will change all of this from now on. [end recording]

[Begin (Sabrino) recording] Speaking for the military establishment, Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver pledged that the armed forces will remain true to the Constitution and subordinate itself to the civilian authority. For his part, Prime Minister Virata stressed the need to increase exports and hold down inflation. [end recording]

[Begin Virata recording] I would like to point out that the devaluation will allow our exports to be more competitive. We are making all reasonable price and wage adjustments, and we are trying to control inflation, because if we let inflation go up beyond the level of the devaluation, then our export sector will lose its competitiveness, and in other words it is useless to go through these processes if, through inappropriate handling of affairs, we will just lose the benefits through inflation. So this has been, Mr President, the objective of all of the moves and the coordination, and we hope our economy will again work well at this new level. [end recording]

[Begin (Sabrino) recording] On the issue of prices, President Marcos directed his men to keep the prices of rice and corn at their present level for the time being. [end recording]

#### CENTRAL BANK ACTS ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE ISSUE

HK050028 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Ttxt] The Central Bank yesterday took steps to ensure the availability of foreign exchange to finance importations of essential products like oil, and export-oriented industries. In a circular, the Central Bank ordered the compulsory surrender of all foreign exchange income from exports of good and services. The Central Bank said it took the move after discussions with the Bankers Association of the Philippines, as a means of assuring the utilization of available dollars only for priority imports. Under the new scheme, the Central Bank will automatically approve applications for import letters of credit by export-oriented industries and the traditional importers of essential goods and services. The circular amended an earlier Central Bank requirement for the surrender of 80 percent of foreign exchange receipts generated by local companies and banks.



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